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VOL. XX NO. 40– BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1932. PRICE ONE ANNA.

INDIA LOSES 70 CRORES IN EXCHANGE MUDDLE

—DR. ZIAUDDIN AHMED.

Appeal To Govt. To Change Policy

Sir George Schuster Holds India's Sufferings Are Result Of World Conditions

NED DELHI, Feb. 16.

Mr. Muhammed Muazzam announced in the Legislative Assembly to-day, that he would not move the resolution urging repayment with interest of cuts in wages and salaries of Government servants when the crises had passed.

STABILISE PRICES.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed then moved on behalf of Muhmmed Ibrahim Ali Khan a resolution urging that the Government of India should not expend the resources of the country in an attempt to stabilize exchange but concentrate their efforts to stabilize prices. Dr. Ziauddin recounted at length the history of the Exchange policy of the Government of India who, contrary to what the European countries did, had stabilized exchange at a higher rather than a lower value compared with pre-war rate. The result was that India lost seventy crores in an attempt to fix the exchange at two shillings. Then again the fact that not infrequently the Imperial Bank rate was higher than market rate showed that the Exchange policy was wrong.

THAT EXCHANGE POLICY.

He maintained that the fall of prices in India was not due to overproduction but to the exchange policy. If on the other hand the Government had concentrated their attention on stabilizing prices, India would have been far better off. He instanced the case of trade in hides and skins to support his point and ended with an appeal to the Government to change their policy even now.

For a minute the President waited for some other non-official speaker to get up but failing to find any he called upon Sir George Schuster to reply.

FINANCE MEMBER DISAPPOINTED.

The Finance Member said that he had looked for some more enlightenment before replying and had thought that the subject should have raised great and genuine interest but was disappointed to find that none had risen.

Sir George Schuster maintained that the major portion of India's sufferings were the result of world conditions and they had nothing to do with her own currency policy. It was true that deplorable results had occurred owing to the catastrophic fall in prices but if the system of currency based on gold was to work in the world, then there must be proper utilisation of the gold resources of the world. The largest single controllable factor of the present world crisis lay in monetary policy, more especially in the fact that for various reasons, the stocks of gold of the world had accumulated in the hands of France and the United States. India was only a unit in this crisis. Political disturbances in India which might retard normal recovery might be of sufficient importance to react on the rest of the world to an appreciable extent just as disturbances in China were now also contributory causes. But it would be an illusion to suppose that India, by her own currency policy, would have been immune from these reactions. For, there were obvious limitations on every country's currency policy. The path which Dr. Ziauddin had suggested would lead India into the jungles whereas the present policy of the Government was to adhere to its own path. Although Sir George did not see final end of the path, he could see the steps for the next few months, which satisfied him that they were moving in the right direction. The Government of India's policy had already led to steady improvement in the prices of most commodities and improvement in India's position to meet her foreign obligations. As an indication of the ideal to be pursued, he welcomed Dr. Ziauddin's resolution but if it was a censure on the present policy of the Government then he objected to it.

RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed withdrew the resolution as Sir George had expressed himself to be in general agreement with the resolution. At the same time he thought that India had become a poorer country owing to the flight of gold.

"AXED" OFFICER'S GRIEVANCES.

Pandit Sen moved for a Committee of the central legislature to hear the grievances of officers retrenched in the Central Government under recent retrenchment schemes, with a view to redress injustices and inequities.

AMENDMENT.

Mr. Bhupab Singh moved, as an amendment, for a Committee consisting two-thirds of non-officials and one-third of officials to hear the grievances of officers retrenched under retrenchment schemes.

Mr. Gunjal supported the amendment.

Mr. Sant Singh pressed the claims of the Sikh minority of the Punjab.

Mr. Brij Kishore admitted that the Government had been cautious in carrying out retrenchment but there had been cases of hardship which should be examined.

"INEVITABLE HARDSHIPS."

Sir George Schuster said that if the legislature interfered with the details of everyday administration it would land itself in a most embarrassing position. Some hardships were inevitable when the Government were carrying out a comprehensive scheme of retrenchment. It would be inappropriate for an outside body to review cases of retrenchment and no satisfactory result would be achieved thereby.

AMENDMENT REJECTED.

The amendment which was accepted by the mover of the resolution was rejected by the House which then adjourned for lunch.

EDUCATIONAL POLICY.

After lunch, to-day, also there was no quorum and the bell was rung for the members to come in from lobbies.

Dr. Ziauddin, who also came a few minutes late, moved for the appointment of a Committee to suggest suitable modifications in the existing system of education with regard to policy, administration, general plan of studies and examinations and the most economic, method of spending public funds for education. While confessing that he had not some state quite prepared for an exhaustive speech he wished to ascertain the policy of Government because he felt convinced that money, if not properly utilised, would be frittered away on buildings and useless channels. He complained that there was not enough technical education in Indian institutions.

Sir Henry Gidney complained of lack of support from the Central Government for educational purposes, and as for European education the Government of India had very little control. He added that education of Europeans was practically at a standstill. The time had come when European education should be based on national education.

MR. BRIJKISHORE'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Brijkishore moved an amendment urging a conference of educational authorities instead of committees. He wanted further that recommendations of this Conference should be circulated for opinion.

Mr. Jagannath Agarwal welcomed Sir Henry Gidney's suggestion that Europeans should make common cause with the nationals of India. The amount spent on the Chiefs' Colleges was a mere waste.

Mr. A. Das wanted a recasting of the educational curriculum so as to give a national tough to education and supported the amendment.

GOVERNMENT PROPOSAL.

Sir Frank Noyce exhaustively quoted from the Sadler and Hartog Committees' reports, on both of which only very little action had been taken. Local Governments had full powers to do what they liked in each province. But the difficulty was over finance. Both reports had given enough evidence to show where the defects in the existing system were apparent and hown they could be remedied. One of the important recommendations of the Hartog Committee was the resuscitation of the Central Advisory Board of Education. Upon this the Government of India had circulated local governments for opinions which had been received from all except one.

When replies were complete, the Government of India, provided by then finances permitted, proposed to constitute a Board which would consist of 23 persons with the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India as Chairman, 10 representatives of Provincial Governments who would ordinarily be directors of Public Instruction, nine non-official representatives from the Provinces and three nominees of the Government of India. This would be a more practicable, economical and far more efficient means of removing defects and reorganising the educational system than appointing Committees whose reports might be forgotten amid political disturbances and other distractions.

The resolution and the amendment were rejected without division, and the Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM CONFERENCE

M. L. As. Urge Its Dissolution

A PLEA FOR AMALGAMATION WITH LEAGUE

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16.

Ten Muslim members of the Legislative Assembly, including Dr. Ziauddin, Captain Sher Muhamed Khan and Mr. Yamin Khan have issued an appeal for the dissolution of the All-India Moslem Conference, as the lead given by the Conference at the time of dissensions in the Muslim League ranks has been accepted by the community, and the All-India Muslim League with 20 years' experience of political work, is capable of looking after the interests of the community.

The Conference, they urge, should be amalgamated with the League and a new and uptodate Constitution can be drawn up for the latter.—A.P.

DON'T CLOSE YOUR SHOPS

Notices Served On Calcutta Owners

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16.

Notices under the Emergency Powers Ordinance have been served by the Detective Department of the Calcutta Police on about 30 shop owners, mainly dealing in cloth in the College Street Market, the most important business centre in the northern section of the city, and elsewhere, restraining them from closing their shops in connection with any hartal for a period of one month.

It is reported that following the decision of the cloth dealers' Association, shops have been closed from to-day for a fortnight.—A. P.

Pt. Krishnakant Malaviya Jailed

ALLAHABAD, February 16.

Pandit Krishnakant Malaviya, editor of "Abudhya" who was charged under Section 124-A, in connection with poems published in the paper has been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150, in default, three months' more, the sentences to run concurrently with the sentence he is already undergoing under the Ordinance.—A.P.

DR. SUMANT MEHTA SENTENCED

One Year S. I. And Rs. 500 Fine

SURAT, Feb. 16.

Dr. Sumant Mehta, formerly Civil Surgeon in Baroda, who was arrested on the charge of breach of parole terms, by not reporting himself to the police, was tried, convicted and sentenced by the Magistrate of Jalalpur to simple imprisonment for one year and Rs. 500 fine, or, in default, to undergo imprisonment for a further period of six months, under Section 21 of the Emergency Ordinance.—A. P.

BHARAT PRESS CONFISCATED.

Sequel To Editor's Failure To Pay Security

HYDERABAD ARRESTS

HYDERABAD (SIND) Feb. 16.

Mr. Man Sing, Printer, Publisher and Editor of the Congress daily "The Hindu" and four others were arrested yesterday. The District Magistrate demanded security from Mr. Hingorani, the new Editor and printer, but security was not given.

Early this morning the Bharat Press from where the journal is published, was confiscated and the official sealed up.—A. P.

56 Persons Sent To Jail

SEQUEL TO MONDAY'S PROCESSIONS

Calcutta Cloth Dealers To Observe A Month's Hartal

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16.

In the Chief Presidency Magistrate's court to-day, 56 persons including seven ladies were convicted and sentenced to various terms from one month to nine months for yesterday's processions and demonstrations.

Shiavaksh Mody a young Parsi graduhate charged with being a member of an unlawful association and violation of police order was sentenced to nine months' rigorous.

Notices under the Emergency Powers Ordinance prohibiting the observance of hartal within a month having been served on 22 of them, principal cloth and piecegoods dealers have decided to suspend business for one month.

Important cloth shops were not opened to-day.

4,473 IN U. P. JAILS

Analysis Of Satyagraha Convictions

LUCKNOW, Feb. 16.

The total number of convictions arising out of the Civil Disobedience, reported to the Government up to 13th February is 4,473.

Fifty-four of these have been convicted under the Criminal Procedure Code, 1,545 under the Ordinances, 2,125 under the Indian Penal Code, 19 under the Indian Press Act, two under the Cantonments Act, 693 under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 31 under the Salt Act and 4 under the Press and Registration of Books Act.

The number of those released under Section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, is 373 and those released on apology is the same. Orders have been passed by the Judicial Department under Section 401, Criminal Procedure Code for the release of 26 persons. 3,500 arrests were made in January and the total for February is 652.—A.P.

STUDENTS OBSERVE HARTAL

Sequel To Removal Of Flag From School Building

LUCKNOW, Feb. 15.

By order of Mr. Bishambarnath Srivastava, Chairman of the Municipal Board, the Congress Flag was removed from the building of the Municipal High School at Aminabad this afternoon. Following the incident the students of the School did not attend classes for the rest of the day.

Two volunteers were arrested to-day.—A.P.

CONGRESS FLAG ON GOVT. BUILDINGS ?

Six Arrested For Attempting At Patna

PATNA, Feb. 15.

Congress volunteers made an attempt to-day to hoist the Congress Flag in the compound of the Collectorate and also within the precincts of the Secretariat buildings.

Six arrests were made in connection with the former attempt and two with the latter. Police having obtained previous knowledge of the volunteers' intentions had taken proper precautions. Police are patrolling the exits to the Secretariat, Collectorate, Commissioner's Court and the High Court—A.P.

"FUTILITY OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE"

Surat Collector's Sermon To Villagers

SURAT (By Mail), Feb. 15.

Addressing over 200 villagers and a few prominent citizens of Bulsar town at his Camp at Bulsar, Mr. T.T. Kothavala, Collector of Surat District, spoke of the "futility and the harmfulness of the Civil Disobedience agitation," pointed out that there were other methods of redress available and observed that the Ordinances did not touch peace-loving people.

The Collector was followed by a number of other speakers, including Mr. E. De B. Jewel and the District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Wilkins.

The gathering then partook of light refreshments and dispersed.—A.P.

FOR A SECOND TIME

Attachments From Gandhi's Ashram

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 16.

The Mamlatdar of Mahemadabad Taluka attached for a second time ghee weighing 15 lbs, cooking utensils and other articles from the daily farm belonging to Gandhi Ashram situated in Bidaj village. Fodder attached one days ago was auctioned, but the full amount of the land revenue due was not realised, and there was a deficit of Rs. 60. In order to realise this amount attachment was made a second time.

TO INTERVIEW MAHATMAJI.

Miraben, the English disciple of Mahatma Gandhi, Professor Valji Desai and other inmates of Gandhi's Ashram will interview Mahatma Gandhi in Yerroda Jail. While the Government have permitted weekly interview in the case of Mahatma Gandhi, fortnightly interviews are allowed in the case of Mrs. Kasturbha Gandhi who is undergoing a term of imprisonment in the Sabarmati Jail as an "A" class prisoner.—A.P.

21 CONGRASSITES JAILED

HYDERABAD (Sind), Feb. 16.

The City Magistrate has sentenced 21 Congressites, including two women, to various terms of imprisonment and fine. All of them have been placed in 'C" class.—A.P.

LIQUOR SHOP AUCTION IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16.

Considerable excitement prevailed in the Civil Courts this morning on account of the annual auction sales of contracts for countrymade liquor shops. The sums realised by the Government in most cases exceed expectations.—A.P.

SHAUKAT ALI INTERVIEWS EMERSON

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16.

Maulana Shaukat Ali, who had long interviews with Mr. Emerson and H.E.H. the Nizam, leaves for the North-West Frontier Province on the 22nd February. He will halt for a couple of days in Lahore.—A.P.

Another Effort For Peace?

League To Appeal To Japan To Reach Settlement?

FEAR OF MAJOR JAPANESE OFFENSIVE

LONDON, February 15.

Geneva.—On the suggestion of Sir John Simon, the Council of the League of Nations, this morning, decided in principle to appeal to Japan to reach a pacific settlement with China. It meets again in the afternoon to decide the text of the appeal, and whether it should be made.

The Japanese delegation has been instructed not to object on the ground of procedure to a special meeting of the Assembly of League demanded by China, but to let events take their own course.—Reuter.

CALM BEFORE STORM

International Community's Fears

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Shanghai.—Although to-day is the quietest day in the fortnight the lull has merely increased the tension among the international community who regard the fact that there are now 20,000 Japanese troops at Shanghai as inevitably meaning, that the major Japanese offensive will begin shortly.

Five Japanese transport vessels landed troops, aeroplanes, guns and ammunition to-day under the cover of bombardment. Though the Japanese state that only 2,000 troops were landed, observers estimate them at ten thousand.

British volunteers guarding the Blockhouse in the borders of the Settlement were forced to evacuate their position temporarily to-day, owing to Japanese shells exploding perilously close to them.—Reuter

POWERS' EFFORTS TO STOP FIGHTING

Sir J. Simon On Far Eastern Situation

RUGBY, Feb. 15

Several questions relating to the Far Eastern situation were answered by Foreign Secretary, Sir John Simon in the House of Commons. He said there had been little change in the situation at Shanghai in the last few days, except for the arrival of the Japanese reinforcements.

The British Minister in China reached Shanghai last week, and in accordance with instructions he had been exerting himself in every possible way both by using his good offices with the Chinese and the Japanese authorities and by consultation with the representatives of other Powers, including the United States with a view to securing agreement for the cessation of fighting. Sir J. Simon deeply regretted that [illegible] were being continued.

ARTICLE OF LEAGUE COVENANT

As to Chinese appeal to the League, Article Fifteen of the Covenant provided that a dispute submitted to the Council shall be referred to the Assembly at the request of either party to dispute, provided the request was made within fourteen days after submission of the dispute to Council. The Chinese representative made a request before fourteen days expired, and consequently if he so desired, the dispute was automatically referred to the Assembly.

The Council was still sitting at Geneva, and he hoped to return there, as soon as possible.—B. O. W.

EIGHT KILLED AND FIVE INJURED IN POLICE FIRING

SEQUEL TO ATTACK ON MONGHYR DIST. MAGISTRATE

PATNA, Feb. 16.

A report from the District Magistrate of Monghyr has been received to the effect that at 4 p.m. yesterday, a concerted attack was made on the Tarapur Police Station on him, his servants and the Superintendent of Police. The District Magistrate, his servants, the Superintendent of Police and 24 policemen were slightly injured. The police were compelled to open fire and eight of the mob were killed, and five seriously injured.

The mob then dispersed. The District Magistrate took immediate steps to fetch a doctor from Monghyr to look after the wounded persons. Two of the dead are reported to be local Congress leaders and another, a local bad character. The injured men were all all despatched to Monghyr. The situation is now quiet.—A.P.

TRANSFER LAW AND ORDER TO MINISTERS

Bengal M. L. C. Proposes Remedy For Failure To Stamp Out Terrorism

CALCUTTA, Feb. 15.

At the Bengal Legislative Council this afternoon the President requested the House to allow him to convey on their behalf respectful congratulations to His Excellency the Governor on his providential escape on the occasion of the Convocation Hall shooting outrage.

Mr. A Marr, Leader of the House, and representatives of all interests joined the President in congratulating the Governor and condemning the outrage.

The President also congratulated the Vice-Chancellor of the University, Dr. H. S. Suhrawardy on the courage shown by him during the incident.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

Mr. B. C. Chatterji was allowed to move an adjournment motion that in view of the recent outrage at the University Senate Hall, the portfolio of Law and Order should be transferred to Ministers so that the evil of terrorism might be successfully eradicated.

The President fixed 4-30 p.m. for the discussion.—A. P.

ADJOURNMENT DEBATE.

Mr. W.C. Wordsworth speaking on behalf of the British group opposed the adjournment motion. From personal contact with students and young men of the city, he could say that they regarded what had happened at the Senate House as a stain on the Province, on the University and on themselves.

Hon. Mr. W D R. Prentice said that Government members would not vote on the motion which, if passed, would be recommended to the Government of India with a note that they all wanted to see Bengal happy and prosperous and rid of the terrible menace of terrorism, but he doubted whether the adoption of the proposal would have the desired effect.—A.P.

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A 4386

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A 4329

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A 4361

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(1) Malad-Marwa Road Toll.
(2) Saki-Vehar Road Toll.
(3) Borivli-Gorai Ferry.
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The Tenders will be received by the PRESIDENT, District Local Board, Bombay, Suburban District, Andheri, upto 15th March, 1932, 3 P.M. The Board does not bind itself to accept the highest or any Tender. Ten per cent. of the tendered amount must accompany the tender. Any information required can be obtained in the President's Office.

Under recent orders tolls have to be levied on every outward trip made during the same day by all freight Motor lorries private or plying for hire.

4393

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The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserves to himself the right of accepting any tender either in part or in whole.

J. E. JACKSON,
Agent,
B. B. & C. I. Railway.
Bombay, -2-1932.
4384

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THE NEW UNION FLOUR MILLS LTD., a Company, registered under the Indian Companies Act and having its Registered Office in Bombay have contracted with our clients for the absolute sale to them free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned properties together with the loose Machinery Plant, Spare Parts, Stores, Office Furniture and other articles including the benefit of the Vendors Companies "Camel" Trade Mark and of all contracts. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Foras tenure the cess whereon has been redeemed with the messuages tenements and other buildings (including a stone building stated to be a Hindu temple) thereon situate, lying and being at Chinchpoogly Road, without the Fort in the City of Bombay, fronting the said Chinchpoogly Road, on the East side thereof in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eleven thousand two hundred and eighty-eight square yards or thereabouts be the same more or less forming portion of a larger piece of ground which is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 99, New No. D.16589, New Survey No. B.1.3627 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of the New City of Bombay Manufacturing Co., Ltd., on or towards the West by the said Chinchpoogly Road, on or towards the North by property now or lately belonging to Hassumotoy Virani and on or towards the South partly by Public passage and partly by the property hereinafter secondly described.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Foras tenure the cess whereon has been redeemed together with all buildings and erection thereon situate, lying and being at Chinchpoogly in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eight hundred and thirty square yards and nine-tenths of another square yard or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 96, New No. 2D.16589 and New Survey No. B.4.3627, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the West-North and East by the property of the vendor Company herein above first described and on or towards the South by the private Road, running eastward from the Chinchpoogly Road and now known as Chinchpoogly Cross Lane, which said premises first and second hereinbefore described bear Cadastral Survey No. 758 of Mazagaon Division and are assessed by the Municipality under "E" Ward Nos. 8229 to 8238 and Old Street Nos. 30 to 43 Chinchpoogly Road and New Street Nos. 35, Chinchpoogly Road and 52, Chinchpoogly Cross Lane.

Dated this 16th day of February, 1932.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
4405.

Public Notices.

S. S. "GENOA MARU"

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed that she arrived on the 16th instant from Japan via way-ports and been berthed in Alexandra Dock No. 1. No survey on damaged cargo will be held unless a written application is received by us within seven days from the date of discharge and prior to the removal of goods from the Landing Shed.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Legal Notices.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JEEWA DEWSEY has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ANY person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the building messuages and tenements standing thereon situate, lying and being at Hasali Tank Street, Lady Jamsetji Road, Dadar, without the Fort of Bombay, within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred and thirty-nine (439) square yards or thereabouts being a portion of a larger piece of land known as "Modesure" Oart and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 273 and 542 and New Nos. A IA/3960 and 4423, Old Survey No. 275, New Survey No. 1B/1439, and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 5/287 Mahim Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "G" Ward No. 4234 (1) and Street No. 595, Lady Jamsetji Road and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Madhavrao Kashinath Madan, on or towards the South by the property of Shrimati Gulabbai Ramchandra Dadarkar, on or towards the East by the property of Ardeshir Framji Wadia and Rustomji Maneckji Dossabhoy Wadia, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Manockjee Dossabhoy Wadia and on or towards the West by the property comprised in Cadastral Survey No. 251.

Dated this 16th day of February, 1932.

SOLOMON & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4406.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1560 of 1930.

MAHARAJADHIRAJA KAMESHWARA SINGH BAHADUR, of Darbhanga ... Plaintiff.

v/s.

(1) AZIZ BURJORJI SHROFF and (2) DOSIBAI BURJORJI SHROFF, the heirs and legal representatives of Burjorji Sorabji Shroff of Bombay Parsi Inhabitants and (3) Rai REHEMETBAI, widow of Ahmed Abdul Satar of Bombay, ... Defendants.

To,

Rai REHEMETBAI, widow of Ahmed Abdul Satar, 3rd defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff has filed the above suit for taking an account of the moneys due in respect of several transactions mentioned in the Plaint and for recovering from the 1st and 2nd defendants as the heirs and legal representatives of the late Dr. Burjorji Sorabji Shroff, the amount to ascertained as aforesaid and costs and for an order that in default of payment thereof within a time to be fixed by this Hon'ble Court, the mortgaged properties comprised in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 1st day of April, 1921, and the Deeds of Further Charge and Mortgage, dated 20th day of August, 1923, be sold and the net sale proceeds thereof applied in or towards the payments referred to in prayers (a) and (b) of the Plaint; that in the event of the Deed of Exchange referred to in para 12 of Plaint, being executed prior to the date of sale, the property obtained from Government be included in the said sale and the property which may be transferred to Government, be excluded therefrom and in the event of a deficiency, plaintiff to be at liberty to apply for an Order to recover the balance from defendants Nos. 1 and 2 etc., and the hearing of the above suit is fixed for the 16th day of March 1932 when if you fail to appear with your evidence an 'ex-parte' decree will be passed against you.

JEHANGIR GULABBHAI & BILIMORIA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
14, Hummum Street, Fort,
Bombay.
4379

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GHULAMALI EBRAHIMJI DAYAMBAI, widow of Ebrahimji Moosaji and Bai SAKINABAI EBRAHIMJI, all of Bombay Bohra Mahomedan Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ANY PERSON having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, charge, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 36, Tamarind Lane, Tamarind House, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within FOURTEEN DAYS from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Bellasis Road, in the Registration and District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 344 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's-Old No. 362, New No. 7794, Old Survey No. 2579, and New Survey No. 4019 and Cadastral Survey No. 1421 of Byculla Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 700 and Street Nos. 132-134 Bellasis Road and Mustan Tank Cross lane and bounded on the East by the property of Husseinkhan Ahmed Khan Rogay, on the West by the property of Memon Haji Ebrahim Haji Allana and of Kamruddin, on the North by the said Bellasis Road and on the South by the Mustan Tank Cross Lane.

Dated this 16th day of February, 1932.

GHULAMALI NOORANI & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4404

AUCTION SALES.

Sorabjee Cowasjee And Co.

AUCTIONEERS,
123, Meadows St., Fort,
BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF MANOCKJEE PETIT MILLS, BLEACH HOUSE, BUNGALOWS, GODOWNS AND CHAWLS AT TARDEO.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND COMPANY, will under instructions from the Official Liquidator of the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ld. (in liquidation) sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, 25th February, 1932, at 4-15 p.m. the following properties in one or more lots. The sale will be held at the premises of the Manockjee Petit Mills at Tardeo, Bombay.

PARTICULARS:

LOT NO. 1—MILL:—Pension and Tax Tenure land at Tardeo admeasuring about 141057 square yards of which a portion admeasuring about 64694 square yards is held under a lease for a period of 21 years from 1st April 1923 at annual rent of Rs. 5100 renewable in perpetuity on the same terms and rent with the Mill premises erected thereon.

BLEACH HOUSE: Foras Freehold land at Tardeo admeasuring about 13857 square yards with Bleach House erected thereon.

and

Boilers, Engines, Spindles, Machinery, other mechanical appliances used in connection with the said Mills or the Bleach House. Together with exclusive right to use the Trade Marks now being used by the Company in respect of goods manufactured by the said Manockjee Petit Mills.

C. DAVAR'S BUNGALOW: Foras Freehold land at Tardeo admeasuring about 6170 square yards with Bungalow and Godowns.

LOT NO. 2—MINBATIWALLA'S BUNGALOW: Foras land at Tardeo admeasuring about 2772 square yards with Bungalow.

LOT NO. 3 S. N. COOPER'S BUNGALOW & CHAWLS: Land partly of Foras tenure (337 square yards) now redeemed and partly newly assessed (431 square yards) situate at New Falkland Road Bridge with Bungalow, Stables and Chawls.

LOT NO. 4—D. DAVAR'S BUNGALOW: Foras land at Tardeo admeasuring about 2550 square yards and leasehold land about 290 square yards with Bungalow, Stables and shops.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be had on application to the Official Liquidator at his Office at 133, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys at 14 Hummum Street or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co.,

AUCTIONEERS.

SALE WILL BE HELD AT BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of the insolvent's right, title and interest in the immoveable properties at Kilaviraraghavapuram village, District Tinnevelly, and at Kiw, Parakkudi Street, Palamkothi Sub-District, District Tinnevelly in the Madras Presidency.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Supaya Surby Mathoo, Madrasi Mapla (insolvent), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 22nd February 1932, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their auction rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort BOMBAY, the right, title and interest of the said insolvent in the properties described below:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

LOT No. 1.

Nanja land situated at Kilaviraraghavapuram Village, Tinnevelly District (land in Fasli year 1335).

Survey No. 442/3 Cent 35, No 442/2B, Cent 5, No. 442/1 Cent 30 No. 441/3 Cent 17, No. 442/4B Cent 15, No. 431/1 Cent 30, No 430/2 Cent 33.

LOT No. 2.

Punja lands. Survey No. 335/-Ac. 3 Cent 51 and No. 334/2 Ac. 1 Cent 35.

LOT No. 3.

1 House situated at Kiw, Parakkudi Street, Palamkotha Sub-District:—

South of the above E.W. Street. North of E. W. lane and Punja garden of Muppan Kalandar. East of the house of Sudalai Muthu alias Doss. West of house of Sudalai Muthu Sumbhan. G. C. E. W 7 X 30 Masonry Stoned house M. No. 3 and buildings.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to the undersigned.

SALE AT POONA.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND TWO MOTOR CARS AT POONA.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Dawood Hasham (insolvent), Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 20th February, 1932, at 11 a.m. (S.T.), at the said insolvent's bungalow (formerly of Dara Cowasji), at No. 5, Transport Line, New Modi-Khana, POONA, the household furniture lying in the said bungalow and "WILLYS KNIGHT" and "CHARMER" motor cars.

CRAWFORD & CO.

CONSTIPATED LIFE NOT WORTH LIVING

This is an undisputed fact. The only question of importance is how to get rid of the constipation? It does not depend upon inducing a single evacuation of the bowels, but to remove the cause of Constipation once and for all and to restore normal and regular digestion. The habitual employment of violent purgatives is a danger to the weak intestines and a crime on health.

CASTOPHENE, the sweet chocolate laxative affords a natural means for the proper care of the intestines. Castophene strengthens the weakened intestinal muscles cleanses obstructions from the bowels, acts beneficiently and helps in a sure and reliable manner even in the most hopeless cases. CASTOPHENE is obtainable of all the good chemists and stores in all the principal towns.

BOMBAY Depot:—
MESSRS. PARAGON PRODUCTS COMPANY,
Ballard Estate, Fort, BOMBAY

MADAME MINERVA POWER

The wonderful Spiritualistic Clairvoyant from America. Stage age, or birth date, 3 questions Rs. 5, health questions Rs. 5 General Reading with questions Rs. 10 by M. O. Post only. Enclose stamped addressed cover for reply. TWO WEEKS ONLY. Write to Mme. MINERVA POWER, Post Box No. 433, Madras.

Bank of Baroda, Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897)

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund	24,65,000

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES:—
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi, Karjan and Port Okha.

DIRECTORS.
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent), Ahmedabad.
Bhaskarao V. Mehta, Esqr., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esqr., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, B.A., LL.B. M.A. (Penn.)
Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.
Raja Ratna Bhailal Rajibhai Amin, B.A. M.S.C.I., Managing Agent, Alembic Chemical Works, Ltd., Baroda.
Sheth Bansukhbhai Mofatlal of the Shorock Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for ong or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3-1/2 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sum of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

Established 7th September 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Company's Act VII of 1858)
Head Office:
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaik Memon Street Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.
London Agents:
The Westminster Bank Ltd.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.

A. G. GREY,
Manager.

Support Pioneer Swadeshi Industry

We quote very moderate rates for FIRE BRICKS and BLOCKS C. I. F. Bombay. Quality equal to the best. Please write to:—

THE STANDARD TILE AND CLAY WORKS, LTD.,
Alwaye (Near Cochin),
SOUTH INDIA.
R 6824

100,000 AND MORE CLIENTS have had our wonderful foretelling. Mr. E. Subramania Iyer, M.A., ML., Trivandrum writes: "The reading has given me complete satisfaction and considerable help". Annual reading Re. 1. 5 years Rs. 2-8. State Birth particulars or time of writing. KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagaram City.

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CURRENT QUOTATIONS OF INDIAN MILL-MADE PIECEGOODS

ISSUED BY:
The Millowners' Association, Bombay

BLEACHED, WOVEN COLOURED AND FANCY GOODS

Bombay, Feb. 10.
Ex-mill price per piece.

BLEACHED LONGCLOTH.

			Rs. A. P.
Ahm. Advance	21001	Ganga Utaran	7 10 0
Currimbhoys	91A		7 10 0
Khatau Makanji	58000	Rambha	14 12 0
Kohinoor	400000		13 12 0
Kohinoor	500000		14 12 0
Mysore Spg.	848		12 3 0
Sholapur Spg.	F4000		13 12 0
Svadeshi	66001	Two Elephants & Engine	5 8 0
Tata Mill	4331	Darji	7 7 0

BLEACHED SHIRTING.

			Rs. A. P.
Currimbhoys	3225B		6 12 0
Jamshed	4024		3 15 3
Kohinoor	1001		8 2 3
New Gt. Eastern	N773	Bird	11 4 0
New Gt. Eastern	N801		10 4 0
Tata Mill	3295	Darji	4 0 0

BLEACHED MULL.

			Rs. A. P.
Currimbhoys	4000		5 4 0
Khatau Makanji	CCC	Arjun Subhadra	8 8 0
Kohinoor	2048		5 0 0
Kohinoor	2054		5 8 0
New Gt. Eastern	N826		4 12 0
Sholapur	128/9		8 12 0
Tata Mill	46221	Darji	8 1 0

BLEACHED TWILL.

			Rs. A. P.
Ahm. Advance	1001	Ganga Utaran	7 14 0
New Gt. Eastern	N813		11 8 0

BLEACHED DRILL.

			Rs. A. P.
Alexandra Mill	779		9 9 3
Currimbhoys	1125		7 3 0
Mysore Spg.	MSM2		13 5 0
Svadeshi Mill	2042	Kamal	13 13 0
Tata Mill	105	Darji	11 8 0

BLEACHED SHEETS.

New Gt. Eastern.	N768		(each) 2 0 0

BLEACHED DHOTIES.

			(per pair) Rs. A. P.
Ahm. Advance	7630	Ganga Utaran	1 11 6
Currimbhoys	15 1/2 15 1/2		2 3 9
Khandeish	6011		2 5 0
Khandeish Spg.	5111	Small Devi	3 4 0
Khatau Makanji	P9	Sansar Nauka	3 10 0
Kohinoor	V.M.	Kohinoor	3 2 0
Kohinoor	K.V.		3 2 0
Mysore Spg.	MSM26		3 2 0
Sholapur	128/11		
Victoria Mill	2257		1 6 0
Victoria Mill	CCCC		1 7 6

DYED SHIRTING AND LONGCLOTH.

			Rs. A. P.
Currimbhoys	28351		4 3 6
Framjee Petit	4239	Begum	7 14 0
Mysore Spg.	MSM20		8 3 0
Svadeshi	783	Kamal	4 0 0
Tata Mill	3584	Darji	4 4 0

DYED DRILL.

			Rs. A. P.
Burhanpur-Tapti	A2626		5 10 0
Currimbhoys	A1616		6 7 6
Framjee Petit	5151	Chinese Lantern	6 3 0

SUSI CHECKS.

			Rs. A. P.
Alexandra	3511		3 3 0
Currimbhoys	263		2 10 0
Jamshed	43431		2 10 0
New Gt. Eastern	N840		3 8 0
Phoenix Mill	505	Turkish Lady	2 7 0
Rachel Sassoon	1405		2 13 0
Sholapur	29/		3 7 0

STRIPED DRILLS.

			Rs. A. P.
Burhanpur-Tapti	12900		2 15 3
Currimbhoys	2224 1/2		2 11 0
David Mill	902		2 13 0
Hindoostan	64790		5 11 0

Railway and Vasantvihar

			Rs. A. P.
Jamshed	5825		2 4 0
Phoenix Mill	902	Turkish Lady	2 8 0
Western India	902 1/2	Panchavati	3 0 0

STRIPED SUSIES.

			Rs. A. P.
Ahm. Advance	1121	Ganga Utaran	4 5 0
Colaba Land	755N	Modom	6 12 0
Currimbhoys	2955		3 4 0
Edward Sassoon	3271	Shivaji	3 9 0
New Gt. Eastern	N797		7 8 0

COATINGS.

			Rs. A. P.
Framjee Petit	58000	Chinese Lantern	3 15 0
Kohinoor	314		7 14 0
Kohinoor	678		8 14 0
Kohinoor	698		8 2 0
Mysore Spg.	112		8 8 0
Mysore Spg.	114		8 13 0
Mysore Spg.	22		8 12 0
New Gt. Eastern	N685		12 4 0
Tata Mill	845	Darji	9 13 0

SHOLAPUR CLOTH.

			Rs. A. P.
Currimbhoys	1325	Currimbhoys	2 14 6

DOBBY AND JACQUARD CHADAR.

			(per chadar) Rs. A. P.
Currimbhoys	5211		1 0 6
Jamshed Mill	112 1/2		0 14 6
Jamshed Mill	425		1 3 3
Jamshed Mill	5312 1/2		1 5 3
Jamshed Mill	7312 1/2		1 7 6
Jamshed Mill	J525 1/2		1 5 6
Tata Mill	881	Darji	5 5 0

COTTON BLANKETS.

			(per blanket) Rs. A. P.
Century	396	Spade	0 13 0
Century	3201	Spade	0 11 0
Colaba Land			0 8 0
Jacob Sassoon	525	Not quoted	

TOWELS.

			(per dozen) Rs. A. P.
New Gt. Eastern	N698		9 12 0
New Gt. Eastern	N726		2 8 0
Tata Mill	98B	Darji	15 8 0

Raw Cotton Situation

U. S. GOVERNMENT DEALING WITH A DOMESTIC PROBLEM

Patience Necessary For Material Appreciation In Prices

Bombay, Feb. 13.

Review the present cotton situation, Messrs. Langley & Co., state that the Broach cotton position is a little move difficult to analyse with a hedge and straddle short interest. The report reads as under:—

In view of the flexibility of the English language and the precision with which, if it is so desired, a thought can be expressed it is curious how seldom politicians say what they mean. Mr. Runciman for instance, in his speech in the House of Commons a few days ago, announced that the movement of capital abroad was causing anxiety. Without undue sophistication it can readily be believed that Mr. Runciman had a significant lapse from that lucidity of expression which usually characterises his statements and that such anxiety is among the least of the worries of the National Government. Nor can it wholly be the apology of a life long free trader at the introduction of tariffs. More likely, we think, is it an attempt to encourage the withdrawal of French money from London. Too often already has France achieved political ends in Europe by financial pressure and even America has known the threat of funds being withdrawn at an inconvenient moment. Britain it would seem is prepared for such withdrawals and prefers that they should be made now rather than at a later date. For some time Sterling has been steady and if Mr. Runciman had stated that his anxiety concerned a possible inflow of foreign money rather than its imminent withdrawal his remarks might have justified more literal acceptance.

DOMESTIC PROBLEM ON A DOMESTIC LINE.

In cotton the week has seen somewhat irregular fluctuations. An easing on the first three days was checked on Thursday when most of the lost ground was recovered following an announcement that President Hoover and Congressional leaders have agreed to a plan for releasing one thousand million dollars of "free gold" in the Federal Reserve Bank and thawing the frozen assets of a thousand banks by permitting commercial paper, at present undiscountable to be discounted. It is understood that a bill embodying the plan will be introduced next week and will empower the Federal Reserve Bank to use all the assets above the statutory 40 p.c. gold reserve as collateral for notes. This does not, of course, mean that notes against the Reserve Bank's full gold and security holding will be issued. America's problem is not a currency shortage resulting from Government deflation but rather the withdrawal from active circulation of notes by individual hoarding. That individual citizens in the United States have faith in their dollar is shown by the fact that notes are hoarded, but they definitely, and with good reason, have lost faith in the mushroom banks of the interior. In attempting to restore confidence the U. S. Government are dealing with a domestic problem along domestic lines. From a cotton point of view their action is a tonic but not dynamite. The real significance of the statement lies in the fact that it is further evidence of the fact that inflationary tendencies still attract the official mind. Inflation is an unfortunate word with hampering associations with unorthodoxy but used as a term to indicate commodity appreciation at the expense of gold it is recognised as a vital necessity in some form or other. The present proposal is along the same broad lines as the Finance Corporation but is more daring. In fact, carried to its extremity, that of a full note issue, it would create a position sufficiently dangerous to risk a flight from the dollar even by the American national, but not for a moment can such an eventuality be contemplated—yet. With the Presidential elections ahead the American official viewpoint will be national rather than international, but we do not anticipate the introduction of any policy which will offend the farmer, and, unless the farmer is a species other than human, his desires concern higher prices for his cotton.

We favour the constructive side in American markets but patience will, in our opinion, still be necessary for those who look for any material appreciation in prices.

In India, a noteworthy feature during the week has been the easier feeling in Oomras. There has been ample opportunity for the relatively small shipments transferred from January to be covered and cotton now rests in close proximity to the contract. Interests are largely rung out and it looks as if anyone who wishes to take delivery of cotton will have an opportunity, during next month, of doing so.

INTERESTING BROACH POSITION.

The Broach position is a little more difficult to analyse. There is a hedge and straddle short interest in the contract and from the point of view of Indian Mills American cotton does not complete for price with Broach for requirements up to 20s weft. Against this however is the important fact that in a normal season Broach is essentially an export cotton. This was well illustrated last year when with only very small export demand early in the season, early high grade Broach was available in quantity to meet a demand from China which did not materialise until September and October. Consequently this year, although there will be a mill demand for Broach there is no export demand and it looks as if Indian mills will have the whole crop for their domestic requirements. As, meanwhile, crop reports are satisfactory and in addition the Dholleria crop is doing well, it is difficult to foresee any cotton shortage. So far as the contract is concerned, cotton is moving a month before the tender period and as Ahmedabad mills are buying American cotton at the moment there is some doubt as to what will happen to Surat and Navsari styles which usually greatly interest mills in the Ahmedabad district. The Broach position is interesting but we doubt whether there will be sufficient incentive for the contract to face the cotton available in May without serious misgiving.

PROPHET WHO BLEW LIFE IN DEAD NATION

Muslim's Glowing Tribute To Pt. Malaviya

SEPTUAGENARY CELEBRATIONS AT BENARES.

(From a Correspondent).

BENARES, Feb. 12.

Impressive scenes marked the commencement of the Septuagenary celebrations of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya yesterday morning in a tastefully decorated Shamiana before a distinguished gathering of ladies and gentlemen. Dr. Bhaga Das presided. The function began with a prayer followed by a Chorus of songs by girl students.

Messages from all over the country including Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, Sir Jagdish Bose, Sir Tejbahadur Sapru, Syed Ross Masood, Dr. Gananath Sen, Secretary Mahabodhi Society of the Buddhists offering their felicitations and paying glowing tribute to Pandit Malaviya his long and illustrious services to the cause of his country were read.

C. V. RAMAN'S TRIBUTE.

Sir C. V. Raman speaking on the occasion offered greetings and felicitations of the University of Calcutta to Pandit Malaviya the builder of the great Hindu University.

COLOSSAL MONUMENT OF LEARNING

"If any one is to consider and single out some great work some single achievement, observed Sir C. V. Raman, which can be regarded as a real indigenous effort, an effort which has been inspired from within and not from without, one can surely point to this great centre of learning which has sprung up on the banks of the holy Ganges near the ancient and sacred Kashi. It is often said that Western Education has imposed upon us, that it has been put on us from without. There may be truth in it. But surely the earnest and untiring effort which has materialised through the work of our beloved and revered Vice-Chancellor Pandit Malaviya which you see in these spacious halls, majestic buildings, wide play-grounds, beautiful colleges of the grand University is an effort that has come from within and it is not forced upon us from without. This effort will stand as a colossal monument of learning perpetuating his noble and inspiring memory for all times to come. (Applause).

15 ADDRESSES.

About 18 addresses including those from the Nagri Pracharni Sabha, the Pandits of Benares, Arya Samaj, Mahila Samaj, Achchotodhar Sabha, Benares Municipal Board, All-India Hindu Mahasabha, All-India Sanatan Dharma Sabha, Students and staff of the Benares University, Allahabad Boarding House were read during the course of which high appreciation was expressed of the services rendered by Panditji for the uplift of his countrymen in social, political and educational spheres of national life."

IMAM OR PROPHET?

Mr. Abdul Kher speaking on behalf of the Muslim of Benares described Pandit Malaviya as an Imam or prophet who blew new life courage and energy in a dead nation and both Hindus and Musalmans were grateful to him for the message which he gave to them.

Sardar G. N. Singh spoke on behalf of the Sikh community and acknowledged the services which the Pandit rendered to the Sikh community in the days of martial law and Akali movement.

Principal A. B. Dhruva then presented the commemoration volume to Pandit Malaviya amid loud applause.

MALAVIYAJI'S THANKS

Pandit Malaviya who was overpowered by emotion when rising to speak said that he was thankful to all who were celebrating his birthday and who spoke in appreciative terms as to the humble services which he had been rendering to the cause of his country. Service, said Pandit Malaviya, was the expression of love and affection. He considered his Dharma to do service to the cause of his country. Whatever he achieved was due to the hand of Providence and the will of God which governed the destinies of this universe as well as every individual. He therefore felt no self-aggrandisement in the work which he had been doing.

STICK TO YOUR DHARMA

Proceeding further he said that the country was passing through a period of repression and difficulties. However, if they would stick to their Dharma and went on doing what was right for their country he had no doubt they would uphold the honour of their motherland and bring back to her its ancient glory.

Concluding, Panditji remarked that he would prefer death rather to do any act which would blot the fair face of his Motherland. (Loud applause).

WINDFALL TO UNIVERSITY

Prof. S. C. De who has been an Honorary Professor of the Benares University and who has served it in various capacities from time to time capacities nnn from time to time has by a Will donated all his money and property amounting to over Rs. 57,000 to the Benares University. The announcement was hailed with a loud applause.

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E. E.

Significance Of The Phrase

CALCUTTA CASE JUDGMENT

The following is the full text of judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Panekridge (Mr. Justice M. C. Ghose agreeing) in the appeal of Kshitish Chander Roy Chowdhury, Editor and Printer of "Disher Bani" of Noakhali against his conviction under section 124A:—

In this case the appellant has been convicted of an offence under section 124A of the I. P. Code and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for 9 months together with a fine of Rs. 250 of further three mmonths, rigorous imprisonment in default of payment in respect of an article published on August 12, 1931 in a newspaper called "Disher Bani", of which he is the Editor, Printer and Publisher.

The learned counsel appearing for the appellant admits that if under the section it is an offence to bring into hatred or contempt or to excite or attempt to excite disaffection towards those responsible for the executive government of India generally or of this province in particular his client is guilty of that ocence, but he maintains that those carrying on the executive Government of the country are not "the government established by law in British India" within the meaning of the section. The meaning of these words which also occur in the Indian Press Act (1 of 1910) was considered by a Special Bench of the Madras High Court in Besant vs. The Emperor, I. L. R. 39 Mad. 1085 where the court decline to accept the contention that what is meant by them is the supremacy of the Crown and the British connection as opposed to independence, and held that Government includes not only the Government of India but also the Local Governments. This case was followed by a Full Bench of the Allahabad High Court in the matter of the petition of Sundarlal, I. L. R. 42 All. 233, in which it was held that the phrase" "Government established by law in British India" means the established authority which governs the country and administers its public affairs and includes the representatives to whom the task of Government is entrusted.

MR. CHATTERJI'S ARGUMENT.

In spite of these authorities, Mr. Chatterjee has urged that there is one aspect of the matter that has not yet been put before a court. He argues that "the Government as established by law by British India" means something different from "the Government" simpliciter. By section 17 of the Code it is enacted that the word "Government" denotes the person or persons authorised by law to administer executive Government in any part of British India. He says that if the terms are to be taken as synonymous, not only are the words "as established by law in British India" surplusage but the rights of the subject conferred by explanations 2 and 3 are illusory as it is not possible to criticise the Government within the limits held to be permissible by Strachy, J. in the Emperor vs. Tilak I. L. R. 22 Bomb. 112 without exciting hatred, contempt or disaffection towards it. He therefore maintains that the hatred, contempt and disaffection of which this section speaks must be hatred, contempt and disaffection towards something other than the Government as defined by Section 17. When asked what that something is he was at first inclined to say that it was sovereignty of His Majesty established by the legislation of 1858; when it was pointed out to him that the Government of India and Local Governments were as much the creation of Parliamentary legislation as the sovereignty of the King Emperor he modified his position and said that it meant the constitutional structure. He contends therefore that statements however violent concerning the executive acts of the Central or Local Governments are permissible so long as they do not tend to bring hatred or contempt upon the actual framework of the constitution.

We cannot assent to this proposition, it appears to us that the Government established by law in British India includes the executive power in action and does not mean merely the constitutional framework, it includes the Local Government as well as the Central Government and we see no reason to disagree with the cases in which that has already been held.

OFFENSIVE LANGUAGE.

I will now deal with the article in question. It was written on the occasion of the execution of Ram Krishna Biswas for the murder or Inspector Tarini Mukherjee. It is entitled "Another victim sacrificed on the altar of law." It appears to us that the language used in the first paragraph is offensive even if the construction of the section urged upon us by Mr. Chatterjee is adopted. The writer there deals with the revolutionary movement started 25 years ago.

After quoting from the article his lordship observed:—

These words clearly appear to us to express the view that the law has been employed as a weapon of tyranny and those responsible for its administration view with pleasure executions carried out in pursuance of the law. It has been pointed out to us that the concluding paragraph of the article is not offensive inasmuch as it merely asks Government not to meet violence with violence but to adop a more liberal policy. But in our opinion the effect of the concluding paragraph is not enough to neutralise the undoubtedly objectionable sentiments expressed elsewhere in th article. In our opinion the language of the article clearly constitutes an offence under section 124A and we are unable, in the circumstances of the case, to say that the sentence is too severe.

The appeal is dismissed.—"Advance."

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Scandal Of Jewish Charitable Trust

STATE OF AFFAIRS CONCERNING ORPHANAGE REQUIRES EARNEST CONSIDERATION OF BENE-ISRAEL COMMUNITY

"Chronicle" Special).

Over a month has passed since the Bombay High Court dismissed the petition of the Trustees of the Bene-Israel Home for Destitutes and Orphans for authority to sell the building, or for some other relief to get themselves out of the mess which they have created over the Trust. Neither the Trustees nor the community seem to have gone one step further over the matter, and the institution remains as useless to-day for the community as it was ten years ago.

This is the state of affairs which demands the earnest consideration both of the community and the Trustees, and unless the community takes positive action in the immediate future there is a serious chance of not only the purposes of the charity being continually neglected, but the community may find even the rehabilitation of the Estate a difficult job.

UNPARALLELED MISMANAGEMENT.

The mismanagement of the Trust constitutes a tale unparalelled in the history of the Bene-Israel community. The Trust had a good start. Money poured in with remarkable rapidity. The building work commenced in good time, but by the time the building was completed, the community had lost faith in the Trustees for the simple reason that the estimates given by them as regards building costs proved monsterously wrong and other assurances were never fulfilled. The accounts were never audited.

There was always some excuse or other for negligence on this cardinal point. Sometimes it was that the auditors were not appointed by the two institutions who were supposed to appoint auditors, at other times the auditors resign for some mysterious reason, on one occasion, it is that the auditors quarrel with the Trustees and refers to their geneology, on another, the Trustees are thinking of appointing Chartered Auditors and this goes on for sometime and then they have no money for appointing Chartered Auditors. Then again they have some scheme or other on hand which engrosses their exclusive attention and so it goes on, so that the Trustees always find it possible, if nothing else, to avoid the auditing work.

But, however much such flimsy excuses may be useful for saving the face of the Trustees—if they can do even that they certainly do not restore the confidence of the community or advance the cause of charity.

In fact, the effect of all these is exactly the opposite, and to-day the position is such that nothing that the Trustees may say or do, is relied upon by a large section of the people. They have themselves contributed in every way to bring about this state of affairs.

When members of the community asked for inspection of the accounts, the offer is turned down the moment it become inconvenient to disclose material facts.

BEAR GARDEN.

The facts disclosed even by the half-hearted inspection are startling. It was discovered that the Trust papers constituted a veritable bear garden, that there was no agreement between the contractor and the Trustees, that the rates were not quoted in the regular tender form, so on and so forth. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Trusfees should have all these years avoided the auditing of the accounts inspite of the constant clamour in the community.

The charitable objects themselves have gone to dogs. The Orphanage was never opened, and as usual, there were various grounds advanced.

At one stage the Trustees show themselves extremely eager to start the Orphanage but declare that the monies promised by the Synagogue are not suficient to maintain the orphans. At another stage they declare that the monies promised by the Synagogue do not come in.

The real reason of course is that the entire building is rented out and the rent collections are gutted in paying the interest for the loans raised by the Trustees outside the purview of the Trust Deed.

The Trustees' Petition in the High Court to get a sanction for the sale of the building was opposed by the Advocate-General as also all the schemes placed before the Court by the Trustees.

JUGGLERY IN FIGURES.

Those schemes, as the Advocate-General declared in the High Court, were a jugglery in figures.

What the Trustees were trying to do was to make a raid on the funds of the Synagogue Trust to save their own skins, and the opinion given by Sir J. B. Kanga on their last scheme could not have been worded in more damnable language.

The raid on the Synagogue Estate funds was successfully frustrated, but it is necessary now to see that the Trustees are prevented from utilising the rents of the Orphanage building for meeting their creditors.

It is necessary that the rents of the building or at any rate to the extent of the community's contribution should be utilised for the opening of the Orphanage and the Trustees definitely stopped from utilising them for meeting their creditors.

COMMUNAL CANKER.

The community has suffered for a long time from the Orphanage embroglio. It has become a veritable canker in the heart of the communal life. It has poisoned public life in the community as nothing else has done. It has shattered public confidence in any activities with which the Trustees are elsewhere connected. It has done damage to the community far beyond the limits of the Orphanage Trust.

The self-complacent of the Secretary and Treasurer of the Orphanage, may prevent him from realising these glaring facts, but the community continues to suffer from them all the same.

It is this same complacense and ability to present facts to suit varying purposes that made it possible for him to make in a sworn affidavit in the High Court containing statements which would come as a shock to those who have followed the career of the Trust from the beginning, and especially to those who have taken part in the Bene Israel Conference.

It is not necessary to go into the details of the happenings during the last one year in connection with the Trustees petition. It is a tale too long for a newspaper article. Some day the full facts relating to the various methods adopted by the Trustees to get through their schemes will be presented to the community. Some day the community may have in its possession the affidavits made by the Trustees and will come to know how far the Trustees can go. Then it will be impossible for the Secretary to hide facts. To-day it is only necessary that the community should make a clear demand for a thorough disclosure and inspection of the Trust books and stop them utilising the building rents for paying off the debts for which, as the Advocate-General has said, the trustees are personally responsible.

TWENTY HOURS OF BLEAK HORROR

Worst Steamer Hold-Up Near Shanghai

SHANGHAI (By Mail).

No mediaeval pirate's tale equalled the one which has occurred only two hours from Shanghai. Twenty hours of bleak horror for the victims, and a loot of thousands of dollars for the pirates, was the result of one of the worst steamer holdups in the history of this city.

Shortly after the s.s. "Pao Foong" a coastal steamer, left the docks of Shanghai, bound for Heimunm it was brutally discovered that 30 deck passengers were not what they seemed, but pirates of the worst sort. The ship left harbour about 8 p.m. and just before 10 o'clock six of the thirty "passengers" rushed to the bridge and covered the officers with guns. Simultaneously, another group was in the engine-room while smaller bands of them were busy herding all the passengers together. All this was accomplished in a few seconds, as there was not a single weapon on board either among the officers of the ship, the crew or the passengers.

A CLEAN SWEEP.

When all on board, numbering some 400, were completely cowed in terror before the bandits, the search of the ship and each individual began. One by one every human on board from the captain down to the humblest third class passenger, was stripped of anything he possessed that seemed to have an iota of value to the pirates. The search was brutal and inhuman in the extreme. Despite the fact that at the start when one of the Chinese passengers tried to shout a warning he was shot down without the slightest hesitation, another passenger essayed a feeble protest when he found all his money totalling several thousand hundred dollars, was being taken. He was at once and without ceremony, horribly slashed with knives, as a warning to the others.

After the search, the entire four hundred were shoved into the hold, with the hatches battened down over them. They spent the whole night in the suffocating dark, not knowing what would happen to them next.

About five o'clock the next morning, the pirates having steered the ship close to the small island of Heimang, fired four shots in the air, and in a few minutes a sailing junk appeared. As quickly as they had accomplished everything else, the pirates got themselves and all the movable loot on the ship on to the junk and shoved off, leaving the dazed prisoners in the hold to creep out of the now unfastened hatches.

SEVERAL HOURS IN THE HOLD.

When the s.s. "Pao Foong" finally arrived back at the Dong Chu Wharf in Shanghai, a further horror awaited the terrorized victims on board. Quarantine officers discovered that the man who had been slashed by knives was not only suffering from his wounds, but was also in an advanced stage of small-pox. And they had all been with him for seven hours in the foul air of the hold!

The National Quarantine Service was immediately pressed into action, and within two hours all were vaccinated. The twice victimized man with the wounds and the smallpox was placed in isolation at Woosung.—Reuter.

MARS AND THE MUSE

(By "JE SUIS PARTOUT.")

'War,' said a great General (was it Hamilton?) with a martial economy of speech, 'is Hell.' The old boy was not without a certain sense of humour since his philosophical conviction did not prevent him from zealously pursuing his profession.

* * *

Yes, war is really hell (which is, after all, an understatement), except to the war profiteers for whom, as Ernest Glaesar might say, it is a cheerful matter of company dividends on a huge, international scale.

* * *

'War is Hell' does very well for a "leit-motif" in the tragic chorus of calous human-sufferings. But General Tsaiting-Kai (these Chinese names are the limit!), the 'soldier poet' who is leading Chinese forces, improvises a daringly original theme. He wants a real 'show-down' for his 'boys'—a Chiang-Kai-Shekian ambition.

* * *

According to "Reuter," too, this 'soldier poet' "reads classics and composes verse during lulls in fighting"—a spectacle that would make Henley's ghost to rise and limp his Rhodesian empire out of his cold forgotten grave.

* * *

I like this "mariage de convenance" (if not "mesalliance") between Mars and epico-lyrical Muse (Bernard Shaw, with his Fabian-eugenic fervour, ought to feel happy!) — a phenomenon that approaches the Blakean ideal of marriage of Heaven and Hell.

* * *

In China, the fairest of the Muses has always had the 'mandarin' tradition, a kind of bureaucratic muse, whom the uninformed clerks invoked: and the Chinese Secretariat or collectorate formed the poetasters' nursery.

* * *

Even the British Indian bureaucrats have kept up this ancient tradition—the best and highest of them—and when they shuffle amongst their official files and despatch boxes they give one the suggestion of a pootler, Parnassus.

* * *

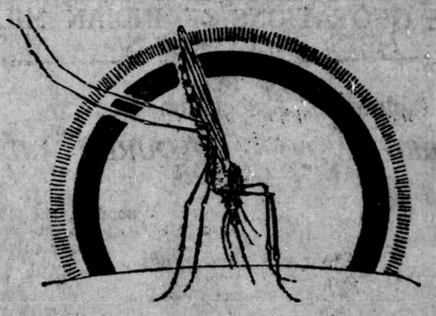
Sir Evelyn Howell's predecessor, for instance, in the "For & Pol Dept." of the G. of I. never quoted Pushtu proverbs about he-buffaloes (or, perhaps, she-buffaloes?) and trodden grass, in the Assembly Hall. Sir Denys Braye appeared to have no great love for Pushtu and steered his secretaryship clear of lyrical-literary dangers.

* * *

Yet, he has actually published a book on Shakespeare's sonnets, a book I have determined never to read lest it might spoil my romantic vision of a Pol. & For. Secretary flirting with the dark lady of the immortal sonnets and bring some sad disillusionment.

* * *

Then, there's Curzon with his classic, cold motto, "Curzon holds what Curson held"—a melancholy poet "manque" his travel-writing notwithstanding. How very sad to think that his muse should have remained a "pardanashin" whose charms should have been imprisoned with the dusty, grey covers of official papers. A "Curzonian tragedy," truly!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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Legislative Council, Council Hall, 2 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 1-40 p.m.

Lecture on "The Significance of Symbols" by Dr. Betty Heimann, B. B. Royal Asiatic Society Rooms, Town Hall, 6 p.m.

"Adyar Day" celebration. Public meeting at Blavatsky Hall, 6-30 p.m., Sjt. F. J. Ginwala to preside.

THURSDAY, February 18.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon, Selection of Gramophone Records; 7 p.m. Instrumental Music by Ramchandra N. Shirali (Flute Solo), and Mahomed Khan (Been Solo), 9-20 Book Talk by "The Bookman".

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE:—Prof. G. R. Paranjpe will deliver a Public Lecture on "Sound Films" with experiments and illustrations to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S ROUND:—The Municipal Commissioner and Councillors of C Ward will meet near the Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade Station to-morrow (Thursday) at 7-30 a.m. (B.T.) to go round the Ward. Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

"ADYAR DAY":—Under the auspices of the Bombay Theosophical Federation, the "Adyar Day" will be celebrated to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, when speeches will be made by Messrs. M. E. Mody, L. B. Raje, K. J. B. Wadia and R. S. Bhagwat, Mr. F. J. Ginwala will preside. The meeting is open to the public.

POSTAL NOTICE:—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Kenya" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 24th instant.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY (BOMBAY):—Under the auspices of the above Society, Prof. Dr. (Miss) Betty Heimann, Professor of Indology at the University of Halle, Germany, will deliver at the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, rooms, Town Hall, Bombay, to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) a public lecture on "The Significance of Symbols".

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE:—A Press Communique states that the fourth All-India Cotton Forecast estimates for 1931-'32 will be posted in the Marwari Bazaar, the Cotton Exchange, Sewri, and in the office of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd., Taj Building, Hornby Road, Fort, at approximately 3 p.m. (S.T.) on Friday (19th instant).

WELFARE LEAGUERS' DISCUSSION:—There will be a Sandwich-Luncheon Discussion, at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-morrow (Thursday) at the Majestic Hotel, Wodehouse Road, Bombay. The subject for "An Englishman in India." The speakers will be Capt. E. M. Gilbert-Lodge, and Mr. Francis Low. The meeting is open to members only.

MUNICIPAL WORKERS' UNION:—A public meeting of the Municipal Workers will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m., in the B and C Ward compound, opposite J. J. Hospital, under the auspices of the All-India Trade Union Congress, Provincial Trade Unions Conference Committee and the Municipal Workers' Union, to discuss the present political situation and to strengthen the Union. Mrs. Ushabai Dange will preside. Among the speakers will be Dr. Choksy, Miss Maniben Kara, Com. Abdul Majeed, V. H. Joshi and Mahomed Yasin.

Credit Extension Bill Passed

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Washington.—The House of Representatives has passed the Credit Extension Bill.—Reuter.

SEAPLANE FORCED TO LAND

Destroyer And Aeroplane To Its Rescue

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Malta.—The destroyer "Brilliant" and a British aeroplane are speeding to the rescue of an Italian passenger seaplane which has been forced down on sea, 50 miles from Malta owing to oil trouble.—**Reuter.**

Social Service League Protests Against Whipping

Warns Governent Of Brutalising Effects Of Such Sentences On Juveniles

Sjt. B. N. Motivala, the General Secretary, Social Service League, Bombay, has sent the following to the Secretary, Government of Bombay, Home Department:

Under instructions from the Managing Committee of the Social Service League, Bombay, I have the honour to invite your attention to the sentence of whipping inflicted on a boy of 15 years by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on 26th January. My Committee deem it their most painful duty to record and convey to you their protest against the infliction of this sentence as also against the manner in which the sentence was carried out in open Court.

I have the honour to state that my Committee do not propose to enter into the legality of the sentence awarded nor to examine he merits of the case. But as a body composed of persons interested in social welfare, the League would like, purely on humanitarian grounds, to bring to the notice of Government the undesirability of awarding sentences of whipping to juveniles lest the effect of administering such sentence be to brutalise and embitter for the whole of their lives the juveniles so punished.

RESTRICTED TO HEINOUS CRIMES.

The punishment of whipping is normally restricted to serious offences involving moral turpitude, heinously criminal offences or sexual oxences of a degrading type. Even then, there is large volume of public opinion in this country, as elsewhere, with which we are in agreement, anxious to get rid altogether of this method of punishment. In the opinion of my Committee, it represents a very serious departure from the policy hitherto pursued by Government to apply this form of punishment for offences of the nature under consideration. Interested as they are in social welfare, especially in the treatment of juvenile offenders, my Committee would request that Government be pleased to issue instructions that whipping, especially of juveniles, should not be resorted to.

"RELYING ON A FANTASTIC STORY"

High Court Judges' Strictures Against Lower Court

A SUCCESSFUL APPEAL AGAINST SENTENCE OF DEATH

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Broomfield acquitted Majidgul Fakirgul, a Pathan, of a charge of murder, when the case in which the accused was sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge of Poona, came up for hearing on the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court for confirmation and appeal.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused was serving at Lohogaon, six miles from Poona, in the cattle-shed of a milkman, who had five other servants beside the accused. Linganna, the deceased, who once detected the accused stealing milk, reported the matter to others. That was the cause for ill-feeling between them. Sometime after when the deceased was carrying a cartload, the accused asked him to unload the cart. On his refusal, the accused dragged him out and gave him a blow on the arm with a stick. Consequently the deceased, Vithu and Malayya, other two servants, threatened to leave the service. On the persuasion of the milkman, they remained in the service, but ill-feeling continued.

WHAT HAPPENED IN THE SHED

On August 26, 1931, the day on which the alleged murder was committed, there were in the shed the accused, Abbas Raja Punjabi, (second accused, who was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of grievous hurt by the Lower Court), the deceased and Malayya, the other two servants having gone to Poona. The first accused abused the deceased and then struck him twice with a stick. The former then seized the latter by the hair with one hand and his throat by the other. The first accused ordered the second accused to strike the deceased. The second accused struck the deceased twice with a stick on his back. The first accused threw the deceased down and stamped on his throat, thereupon the deceased became unconscious. The first accused told the second accused to bring a piece of rope but when he did not do so, the first accused brought it himself, and tied one end to the neck of the deceased and the second accused tied his legs with the other end. They then slung the body on a pole and carried it to a stream about 650 yards away from the shed.

CARRYING THE BODY TO A STREAM

Malayya was forced to accompany them and carry the body for some time, when the second accused got tired. Then the body was put down on the bank of the stream with the head and the neck under water. The first accused cut the throat completely, making the second accused and Malayya hold his hands. Afterwards the body was dragged to the stream, where it was found the next day in the afternoon by a passer-by. The police path was informed, who sent a report to the Sub-Inspector and an inquest was held, when the dead body of the deceased was identified by Vithu, another servant. The accused were arrested on September 12, 1931 and put up for trial.

ACCUSED CHARGED.

The accused were charged with having voluntarily caused grievous hurt to the deceased on August 26. The first accused was further charged with having committed murder of the deceased on the same day and at the same place. The second accused was further charged with abetment thereof.

At the Sessions Court, the first accused denied the charges, and stated that a false case was made out against him out of ill-feeling. The second accused stated that he acted under compulsion.

The Sessions Judge agreeing with the verdict of the Jury, found the first accused guilty of murder and sentenced him to death. The Judge accepted the unanimous verdict of the Jury in respect of the second accused and acquitted him of the charge of abetment of murder. On the second count of grievous hurt, the Judge agreed with the unanimous opinion of the assessors that the first accused was guilty of the charge and sentenced him to suffer rigorous imprisonment for two years. Also agreeing with the unanimous opinion of the assessors, the Judge acquitted the second accused of grievous hurt, but found him guilty of simple hurt and sentenced him to suffer rigorous imprisonment for six months.

Against this decision the first accused filed an appeal which came up along with the case for confirmation.

APELLANT ACVUITTED.

Their Lordships, after hearing the arguments, acquitted the appellant and made strong remarks in connection with the trial in the Lower Court and for relying on such a 'fantastic' story.

Mr. W. J. Nimkar appeared for the appellant.

SEQUEL TO FATAL STABBING

Muslim Gets 4 Years R. I.

At the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, Mr. Justice Wadia, accepting the unanimous verdict of 'guilty' of culpable homicide not amounting to murder returned by the jury, sentenced Ayoobkhan Ahmedkhan (20) to four years' rigorous imprisonment. The accused was charged with committing murder of one Mahomed Ibrahim on November 7, 1931.

The facts of the case, as alleged by the prosecution, were that the motive underlying was a family dispute, when the accused rushed at the deceased, who was sitting on a cot in front of the chawl, and stabbed him with a result that the latter fell down and succumbed to his injuries.

CHARGED WITH ABSCONDING

Military College Student In Trouble

For absconding from the Military College, Agra, Parameshwar Singh, a second-year student, was arrested by the Bombay Police and charged before the Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, on Monday under Section 29 of the Army Act.

The case was adjourned to February 22 to enable the prosecutor to receive instructions.

DEVELOPMENT OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Wanted More Research Institutes

SIR NESS WADIA SUGGESTS LICENSING OF GINNERS

The urgent need for an increased number of Research Institutes for the development of the Textile Industry was emphasised by Dr. Nazir Ahmed, Director Technological Laboratory of the Indian Central Cotton Committee in a lecture, which he delivered at the Sir C.J. Hall on Tuesday evening.

The subject of the lecture was: "Application of research to Cotton Industry." Sir Ness Wadia presided.

In the course of his speech the speaker said that the over-production of cotton was largely responsible for its use for non-textile purposes. The man in the street probably did not know that besides cotton being used for textiles lately it was being utilised to making miles and miles of roads. Cotton was also used for typewriter ribbons, tennis courts, paper, belting, tents, canvas shoes, etc. About 32 pounds of cotton were required for each motor car, including tyres.

The speaker dwelt on the necessity of developing the quality of cotton grown in India.

LICENSING OF GINNERS URGED

Sir Ness Wadia suggested that the Committee should approach Government to pass a law by which ginners could be licensed so that superior grades of cotton and inferior grades would not be mixed. If proper methods were adopted sufficient quantity of Egyptian and American cotton could be grown in India.

National Liberals Reaffirm Allahabad Resolutions

The Secretary of the Western India National Liberal Association, Bombay, writes.—

In view of the misrepresentations created regarding the resolutions passed by the Council of the National Liberal Federation at their meeting recently held at Allahabad and the doubts raised as to the representative character of the meeting, the Council of the Western India National Liberal Association re-affirm all the resolutions on the subject of the present political situation and Constitutional Reforms.

Mrs. Petit Insolvent

BOMBAY HIGH COURT'S DECISION

Bank Of India's Petition And Its Sequel

Mr. Justice Blackwell gave decision on Tuesday at the Bombay High Court, adjudicating Mrs. Gulbai Bomanji Petit as insolvent, against whom an application was filed by the Bank of India Ltd. in August 31, 1931, in which it was stated that Mrs. Petit was indebted to the Bank to the extent of Rs. 1,57,955 under a decree passed by this Court.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai appeared for the petitioner, while Mrs. Petit was unrepresented.

Counsel for the petitioning creditor (Bank of India) stated that at the last hearing on October 9, 1931, Mr. Justice Wadia held that an act of insolvency was committed, but, considering the means and the position of the debtor, adjourned the matter to give her a chance. But the claim was not paid still.

His Lordship gave a decision as stated above.

TREASURY BILLS SALES.

The following Press Communique has been issued:—

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six months' and three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday the 16th February, 1932. Total amounts offered were Rs. 37,50,000 and Rs. 1,44,25,000 respectively. Tenders for six months' bills at Rs. 97-3-0 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. Tenders for three months' bills at Rs. 98-7-6 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amounts of accepted tenders for six and three months' bills were Rs. 25,25,000 and Rs. 90,00,000 respectively. The average rates of accepted tenders for six and three months' bills were Rs. 5-9-1 and Rs. 6-1-0 per annum respectively.

Intermediate six and 3 months' Treasury Bills will be issued from Wednesday, the 17th February, 1932 to Monday the 22nd February, 1932 at Rs. 97-4-0 and Rs. 98-3-0 per cent. respectively. Intermediate 6 and 3 months' Treasury Bills sold from the 11th February, 1932 to the 15th February, 1932 amounted to Rs. 28,50,000 and Rs. 2,37,25,000 respectively.

Tenders for 6 months' and three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday, the 23rd February, 1932. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 26th February 1932. Other conditions are as usual.

WHAT CONSTITUTES HATRED OR CONTEMPT TOWARDS GOVERNMENT

MAGISTRATE MEHTA'S IMPORTANT JUDGMENT

"General Statement For Appeal Not To Help Spendthrift Administration Not An Offence"

"Even Government themselves have appointed Retrenchment Committees in order to cut down their expenses, and members in the Legislative Assembly have criticised Government ways of expenditure."

This was the remark made by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, on Tuesday, in disposing of a case in which he held that a general statement that "monies should not be invested to help the present administration which spends recklessly" could not be said to create feelings of hatred or contempt towards Government established by law in India.

The accused Raghunath Damodar, a middle-aged Hindu, who was charged with distributing leaflets which exhorted people not to buy postal cash certificates "and put monies in the hands of Government to carry on a spendthrift administration", was acquitted.

The facts of the case were that the accused was arrested at Girgaum Back Road on Sunday (14th instant) while distributing leaflets in Marathi which, the prosecution alleged, were issued by the B. P. C. C. He was charged under Section 17(1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, for assisting the operations of an unlawful body. In the alternative he was charged under Section 18 (1) of the Press Act of 1931 for distributing unauthorised newssheets as defined under Section 2 read with Section 63 of Ordinance No. 2.

Sub-Inspector Kirtikar of the C.I.D. who was a prosecution witness on being asked by the Court if he could show by whom the leaflets were issued replied: "They appear to have been issued by the Emergency Council".

NO PROOF.

Magistrate: Have you got any proof to that effect?

Mr. Kirtikar: No.

The witness was then asked to translate the leaflet and when he had done so, the Magistrate asked: There is not a single word in this leaflet asking the people to boycott anything?

The witness replied in the negative.

The Magistrate in the course of his judgment observed that the questions at issue were whether the accused was guilty on either of the two charges. The B. P. C. C. was declared unlawful and Sub-Inspector Kirtikar's evidence proved that even after this declaration it had continued in the guise of "Emergency Councils". "But he admitted", the Magistrate continued, "that he has no evidence to show that these leaflets which bear the heading 'Indian National Congress' and purporting to have been issued by the B. P. C. C. Emergency Council are issued by the B. P. C. C. 'Emergency Council'. It is admitted by him that there have been many B. P. C. C. 'Emergency Councils'. There is nothing to show on the leaflet which particular Emergency Council issued these leaflets.

Again the leaflet invites persons not to buy postal cash certificates and put monies in the hands of Government in order to enable them to carry on a spendthrift administration. It invites them to invest them in Indian industries and Indian banks, so that these might help in getting national responsible administration. Having regard to 33 Bombay Law Reporter p. 652 I must hold that the prosecution has failed to prove that the leaflets are issued by the B. P. C. C. "Emergency Council", or that issuing all these leaflets is an operation of the B. P. C. C. "Emergency Council".

ACQUITTED ON FIRST CHARGE

The accused says that he was paid four annas and asked to distribute them. He cannot read Marathi and he does not know what the Congress or the B. P. C. C. is. On the first charge therefore I find the accused 'not guilty' and acquit him.

Regarding the second alternative charge the question was, the Magistrate proceeded, whether the leaflets should be called unauthorised news-sheets. It was admitted by Mr. Mankar, Police Prosecutor, that the leaflets did not fall in the first part of the definition of news-sheets given in the relevant section, because they did not contain public news or comments on public news. "I agree with his views. But Mr. Mankar says that they fall under the latter part of the section because they 'bring into contempt or hatred the Government established by law in British India'. With great respect to that argument I differ from it. The leaflet asks persons not to invest monies in postal cash certificates but to invest them with Indian banks and in Indian industries and avriculture. No doubt it says that monies should not be invested to help the present administration which spends recklessly. Now it cannot be said that by these general statements hatred or contempt is created toward Government established by law in India. Even Government themselves have appointed retrenchment committees in order to cut down their expenses and members in the Legislative Assembly have criticised Government's ways of expenditure. At the most it might be called criticism of Government. But it cannot be said that it brings into hatred or contempt Government established by law in India."

ACQUITTED ON SECOND CHARGE ALSO.

In the opinion of the Magistrate the leaflets could not be called news-sheets within the meaning of Section 2 Clause 6 read with Section 4 (1) as amended by Ordinance No. 2 and therefore acquitted the accused.

The accused was not defended.

NEW TAXATION, A WRONG REMEDY

Thorough Retrenchment Urged

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER'S SUGGESTIONS TO BOMBAY GOVT.

The following letter has been addressed by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Government of Bombay Finance Department, regarding the new Taxation Proposals:—

"With regard to the new proposed taxation, the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber feel considerable annoyance and serious misgivings. The deficit in the Bombay Government's finances is heavy; some people are inclined to think that it is heavier than what has been so far disclosed in the official figures.

The proper method to handle the situation, in the opinion of the Committee, would not be by new taxation. The tax-paying capacity of the people has already been overstrained, and not only will Government fail to get the estimated revenue from this and other sources, but they will inflict very serious injury to the economic life of the community, which has been already perturbed by the unprecedented economic crisis in the world. This life has further been disorganised by the political situation in the country. The Committee would respectfully urge once again that the proper remedy is retrenchment, a thorough and far-reaching retrenchment at the hands of independent men, and not the kind of cheeseparing which has resulted from the retrenchment efforts of the Government of Bombay so far.

The Committee propose to send in some detailed criticism of the proposed new taxation, but in the meanwhile they hasten with this general expression of their view in the hope that even now it may not be too late for Government to adopt a bolder and sounder policy of financial adjustment through retrenchment instead of through taxation."

STOP PRESS

LAHORE EDITORS ARRESTED.

LAHORE, Feb. 16

Khushalchand Khursand, editor of "Hindi Milap", Gaurishankar, editor of the "Daily Milap", Ganapatrai, editor of "Bande Matram" and Dutt, a journalist, were arrested this evening under Section 25 of the Emergency Powers Ordinance, it is understood, for publication of incorrect news.

Later—The arrested local editors were produced late in the evening before Mr. Chaudhri Roshanlal, Magistrate, at his residence and were remanded to judicial custody till February 23.—A. P.

EVERYBODY'S RAVING ABOUT IT!

EAST of BORNEO

EVERY HOUSE A PACKED HOUSE AT

THE CAPITOL

Bombay's Leading Talkie House. TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.

THE RUSH IS GREAT BOOK YOUR SEATS NOW. PLANS OPEN

Universal's Colourful Spectacular. Jungle Melodrama.

EAST of BORNEO

EAST of BORNEO

MORE ANIMALS THAN NOAH'S ARK!

Depicting

A WHITE WOMAN'S 9000 MILES TREK INTO A JUNGLE HELL!

FOR THE MAN SHE LOVES!

EAST of BORNEO

THE MOST EXCITING PICTURE EVER FILMED!

FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

THE RIALTO

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.

Fox Movietone of EARL DERR BIGGERS

THE BLACK CAMEL

A "CHARLIE CHAN" Thriller With

WARNER OLAND

SALLY EILERS

BELA LUGOSI

Also The Latest News By Air Mail

PATHE CINEMA.

DAILY AT 6-30 & 10.

GLORIA SWANSON
A cocktail of gay adventure — Sparkling with madcap merriment and lively romance.
WHAT A WIDOW!
ALLAN DWAN PRODUCTION

BOOKING AT S. ROSE & CO., OR AT CINEMA.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

A Press Communique states:—

Sterling purchased in India during the week ending the 13th February, 1932 is £1,462,000; and from 1st April 1931 to 13th February 1932 is £30,517,000.

Net transfer to Home Treasury from Gold Standard Reserve in England against gold transferred in India from paper Currency Reserve to Gold Standard Reserve from 1st April 1931 to 13th Feb. 1932 is £23,047,304.

Total for the respective periods is £1,462,000 and £53,564,804.

Less—Sales of sterling for the second period is £14,047,804.

Net remittance to British Treasury for the respective periods is £1,462,000 and £39,517,000.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1932.

BACK TO BED-ROCK

Never in the history of the Bombay Presidency has the Legislative Council of the Province met in such an atmosphere of depression or to face such a gloomy outlook as those by which members will be surrounded and faced when they assemble for the Winter Session to-day. The province like the country is groaning under the heel of a regime of repression which has not been paralleled in the history of British rule since the Crown and Parliament assumed control of the Government. Trade and commerce already depressed by the internal and external factors which have been working to their detriment since the close of the great war, are dislocated by the apprehensions raised by repressive measures, which despite the pacific assurances of Government, persist in alarming those on whose activity they depend to the highest pitch. Agriculture is suffering from a variety of ills, chief of which is the heavy fall for a series of years in the value that the farmer gets for his produce. To crown all, the nemesis of prodigal and reckless expenditure has at last overtaken a Government that has persistently refused to listen to warnings and the fact that the administration is almost irretrievably bankrupt can no longer be ignored.

WHAT WILL THEY DO?

What is the Government that has rushed blindly down the precipice of financial disaster going to do? What can be expected of an effete and unrepresentative legislature in the direction of forcing it to abandon its persistent adhesion to the policy and methods that have led, not merely to the brink but into the actual state of insolvency, and forcing it to face the situation as it should be faced? The estimated deficit that Government will have to face is in the region of two crores. Schemes of retrenchment are generously expected to provide for one half of this amount and new taxation in the form of a levy on the consumers of electricity and the enhancement of court fees and stamp duties is optimistically expected to provide a further fifty lakhs. A deficit of fifty lakhs will remain, which, presumably will be made up by loans from the Central Government. Whether the anticipations of the Government regarding the yield of the new taxes will be fully realised is open to some doubt.

A QUESTIONABLE TAX.

The proposal to tax electricity has raised a chorus of protest from all sides. We publish to-day a weighty protest which has been addressed to the Government by the Bombay Electric Supply Company and 35 other licencees supplying electricity to the public. The representation voices the grievance of the consumer as much as that of the suppliers. It rightly denounces the proposed imposition as inequitable, in that it singles out particular sections of the community for a levy which is to benefit all: as a tax that will retard one of the most progressive forces in civilisation and is likely to decrease the use of a commodity which all other countries are working to increase and a burden that will fall with cruel force on the middle and lower classes in the cities and small towns. In principle, it may be added, a proposal to tax a commodity which in urban areas has become a necessity of life purely as a device for raising revenue for general purposes cannot be too strongly condemned. But we believe the proposal if carried will defeat its own object. The consumption of electricity in many quarters and especially by the poorer will be abandoned while those who do not give it up will exercise the most rigid economy in its use, with the likely result that the revenue provided by the tax will fall below the anticipations of its authors.

REALISING IT AT LAST.

In any event we doubt whether the proposals of Government, whether of retrenchment or new taxation will even secure the fraction of the huge deficit which faces them, that they expect will come in. We have referred more particularly to the tax on electricity because this unusual and retrogressive proposal illustrates as vividly as anything could possibly do, the desperate pass to which they have been brought in their blind groping for a way out of their embarrassments. The fact is that it is not by such questionable expedients that the Presidency can hope to be rescued from its present insolvent condition. It is something that Government have themselves realised that the bloated expenditure that began during the war and was allowed to go on swelling for so many years afterwards to such abnormal proportions that Bombay has become a bye-word in India for its costly and extravagant administration, must be drastically overhauled and brought within more reasonable limits. They are being strongly supported and instigated to these steps in economy in quarters which have been criminally negligent to criticism of their recklessness. All those years while others have been crying in the wilderness for drastic retrenchment and reform,

BELATED VIRTUE.

With all the pretension and virtuous assurance of an economist having eyes for the first time on the follies and extravagance of a spendthrift the Bori Bunder organ pronounces taxes and bodyguards to be anachronistic extravagancies unsuited to the stinted habit of our present existence and demands their abolition. And the Governor is called upon to restrict his expenditure on entertainment. All this is sheer bosh. These luxuries of the gubernatorial establishment, like the expensive tours and migrations to Poona and Mahabaleshwar have always been an inexcusable extravagance, which public men and bodies as well as the Indian press, who did not learn the A.B.C. of economy yesterday, have persistently condemned. However, we do not begrudge these neo-economists their new-found virtue if they help us to success in removing these unnatural excrescences which have too long flourished on the public purse, from the budget. But they are, after all, not a very large item in the programme of economy and retrenchment that will have to be carried to the bitter end, if any impression is to be made on the mountain of financial distress that faces the Presidency.

BACK TO PRE-WAR STANDARD.

The Committee the Government propose to appoint may or may not carry the task of retrenchment and reform to the fullest extent. We should have more confidence in a committee representative of the Legislature, which is the proper body to undertake the task. If the Legislature were more representative of the people, instead of being composed of members who have found their way there to a large extent, by accident, in deferring further discussion of the problems that confront the Council for another occasion we will only add that, unless as a first step, it insists on the cost of the administration being brought back at once to the bed-rock standard of pre-war days, it will fail lamentably in its duty to itself and the people.

AN INSPIRING SPECTACLE

The rejection by the Legislative Assembly of the official Bill relating to Income-Tax on foreign investments is of much interest as showing how strangely Nationalist Indians and Europeans came to be bed-fellows. In normal times Nationalists would in all probability have given the Bill a reasonable measure of support. Now they accepted its principle but voted against it. Europeans almost always support Government and often taunt Indians with their supposed reluctance to pay for good Government. But as this Bill threatened their own pockets they voted solidly against it and gave good Government the go-by. Indian businessmen and representatives of other interests thought it safe to vote with Nationalists on the one hand and European businessmen on the other. The net result was that different groups impelled by different motives helped to kill a measure which ordinarily would have been at least referred to a Select Committee.

The principle of the Bill is sound and was accepted as such by many in the House. It sought to tax foreign investments and thereby check the export of capital so sorely needed in India, to frustrate the evasion of Income-Tax, and to make a slight, but appreciable addition to Government's revenue. Sir George Schuster made out a strong case for it, saying that his main objective was to get at the investment of funds in foreign securities and urged that the revenue from this source might help to "lower the taxation in directions which weighed heavily against the prosperity of the country." He concluded with a personal touch saying that he, himself, would be to a great extent a loser of his own office if the Bill was passed, but that what he valued more was his pride of doing his duty to the House. These arguments and his personal appeal fell flat and for once he must have felt that, if the House were more representative of the country and if the Government were responsible to the House, there might have been less hostility to his Bill.

The Nationalist attitude towards the Bill was fairly accurately expressed by Mr. Rangachariar, who fully appreciated the principle of the Bill, but said that as there would be no Finance Bill this year, this Taxation Bill gave him the only occasion to assert the principle of refusing to vote supplies to a Government, "whose moral sense had become so blurred that it allowed its agents to commit excesses." Such a Government, he added, deserved no financial help. Sir Abdur Rahim, too, the Leader of the Independents, accepted the principle of the Bill, but opposed it because he said, it would add largely to the taxes without the Government persuading them that there is a necessity for increased taxation. Europeans and some Indian businessmen opposed the Bill, principle and all, for the simple reason that they did not want their foreign securities taxed. Altogether the occasion provided an interesting study of psychological ity. For the Government it teaches the lesson, that they cannot expect support for measures essential to their financial plans from Indian members whose protests against an oppressive policy are unheeded or from European members whose personal interests are involved. In the one case, the Opposition is disinterested and based on patriotic grounds; in the other, it is inspired by considerations which are neither patriotic nor even prompted by racial loyalty. They are purely selfish. An inspiring spectacle!

BLUNDERS FOR WHICH TAXPAYERS PAY

Interesting Revelations Of Departmental Accountancy And Estimating

(By Our Financial Critic.)

It is interesting work trying to get a human story or a sensible set of facts from blue-books and the case with our Government publications is worse than elsewhere because there is an amount of white-washing which would not be done elsewhere. We have received the report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Accounts of 1929-30 and if one read the preface it might appear as if all was well in this land. But we pick out a few stories from the interior of the volume of 340 pages.

POSTAL ACCOUNTS.

The budgets prepared by this department show that revenues have been systematically overestimated and expenses underestimated so that, year after year, the actual cost of this establishment has been a loss far greater than anticipated. And yet the Committee say, "We are assured that estimating has now considerably improved and that sufficient experience has now been gained". Why is it that the department which has been in existence for several decades and has had its accounts prepared by the experts is still learning its lesson at the cost of the tax-payer?

SOME FIGURES.

The following figures will show how inaccurate were the estimates made by the Department:—

REVENUES.—

	Budget in thousands	Actuals of rupees	total diff.
1926-27	10,41,32	10,21,37	-11.61
1928-29	11,38,86	11,03,65	
1929-30	11,59,97	11,29,50	

EXPENSES.—

1927-28	10,34,05	10,68,26	+28.20
1928-29	10,88,14	11,01,61	+48.68
1929-30	11,04,29	11,31,04	+57.23

This is the kind of estimating which is responsible for the steady increase in expenses on the faith of unrealisable revenue anticipations.

FUNDAMENTALLY UNSOUND.

The inefficient estimating of cost of constructions of Government schemes is well illustrated in the case of the Vizagapatam Harbour. When the scheme was originally sanctioned in 1925 it was thought that the cost would be Rs. 223 lakhs including interest and that for five years after completion it would cost another Rs. 92 lakhs, total Rs. 315 lakhs. It was then found that the cost of maintaining a deep channel for incoming steamers had been grossly under-estimated. Instead of having to remove 100,000 tons of sand per year by dredgers, it was found that it should have been ten times this amount, namely, one million tons of sand.

The second estimate of 1930 allowed for Rs. 311 lakhs and cost of five years idleness Rs. 114 lakhs making a total of Rs. 425 lakhs. It has since been revised in 1932 and the new figures show how the basis of the scheme was fundamentally unsound. The cost of construction remains almost unchanged at Rs. 303 lakhs but the maintenance is now Rs. 199 lakhs for five years or an average of Rs. 40 lakhs instead of the old Rs. 20 lakhs.

It is now understood that the harbour will never be a paying concern but one has to be reminded that the worst is not yet over. The harbour has not yet been completed and it may be that it will follow the traditions of the cost of the Back Bay, Sukkur Barrage, Imperial Delhi and other jokes at the cost of the tax-payer. It may well far exceed the present estimate of Rs. 507 lakhs.

KANGRA RAILWAY SCANDAL.

The construction of this line is a scandal for any department and much more so for one that claims to be a commercial one. This construction was estimated to cost Rs. 1,34,00,000 but when it was finished it cost Rs. 2,95,65,000 or an excess of 122 per cent over estimates. The estimate of yield on the line was 2.8 per cent and though it has now been open for traffic for three years, the return is so low that it costs the nation nearly 1 per cent to maintain the line.

WHITEWASHING IN EXCELSIS.

The Public Accounts Committee had to ask several times as to the status of this affair before it got a copy of the Secretary of State's disposal which was to the effect that most of the men concerned had retired and those remaining were not responsible and that he "did not propose to apportion the blame or to pursue the matter further." Here were people who practically deluded the Railway Board to sanction a scheme which has cost far more than twice the estimates and they are to be let off because the Secretary of State is satisfied that no such thing will happen in the future.

(TO BE CONTINUED).

Notes of the Day

Throw It Out.

Mr. S. K. Bole proposes to move at the forthcoming session of the Bombay Legislative Council a resolution declaring the Council's opinion that pending the final completion of All-India Federation, full responsible Government should be immediately introduced into the Provinces with necessary changes in the Central Government of India. It may be noted that the resolution does not ask for British Indian Federation for the time being, nor does it emphasise the need for responsibility in the Central Government. Mr. Bole has never been an extremist and one step is enough for him in a generation. But we hope there is a fair number of members in the Council who can realise the danger of petty reforms being used as a sop. Mr. Bole's resolution will no doubt suit the official book admirably but it deserves only short shrift from any body of self-respecting legislators purporting to speak on behalf of the people. It is not for crumbs that the people are crying.

Rights Of Local Bodies.

The Bombay Government have for obvious reasons secured the Advocate-General's opinion on the powers of discussion of Local Bodies and have given wide publicity to that opinion. The Advocate-General declares that a Local Body is "a creature of the law" and can consequently exercise no other powers than those expressly or impliedly conferred upon it" by law. He states further that any motion "which has no relation to the Municipal Government of the city is out of order" and that, therefore, it is incumbent on the President to rule such a motion out of order. Few would take exception to these views so broadly stated. It is indeed obvious that Local Bodies, like Provincial Governments and even the Government of India are creatures of law and can exercise only those powers expressly or impliedly conferred on them by law. Similarly, properly constituted authorities should judge what powers are expressly or impliedly given to any particular body and what things have or have not any relation to the body's functions. It is not open to any and every official, however, big in his own sphere, to meddle with other men's business.

Illustrations.

The general principles being clearly stated, a few specific cases may be considered. It is the authority and duty of a Local Body to decide, within the limits of powers expressly or impliedly conferred upon it, whom to employ or not to employ as its servants, to regulate their conditions of work and periods of work, to lay down what things shall be purchased and what not, and generally to look after the amenities and courtesies of recognised civic life. It is also clearly within the authority of a local body to decide how its offices shall be decorated on special occasions and which eminent officials and non-officials it may honour for contributing to its welfare or prestige. It is, of course, always understood that no officer, in the exercise of his right or obligation does anything repugnant to commonsense.

Students And Politics.

In his address to the Muslim Students' Union of Bombay Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim felt impelled to refer to the much discussed question of students and politics. He expressed the view that students should have the fullest scope for the assimilation of political knowledge but that they should not participate in the controversial administrative politics of the day. It may be noted that non-controversial politics has been permitted by Sir Currimbhoy. We need not reiterate here our own view that it is not possible to lay down a hard and fast rule for all students and that it is as much a fallacy to say that students should not participate in active politics as it is to say that they should not participate in social or economic or religious activities. Undoubtedly there are certain political and non-political activities which are beyond raw students. But there are many in which they can participate with advantage to themselves and others. Even from the point of view of learning one often learns more of life from doing things than from mere books. However, we shall not further discuss the question academically. For all practical purposes it will be a great thing if all students in India do everything that is possible for them to practice and preach Swadeshi, especially in the long ensuing vacations.

PLEA FOR ROAD LOAN

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Everybody seems to agree that our highway system is entirely inadequate for our needs, and yet whenever we try to impress on the authorities that their present attitude must be revised, we are invariably met with the answer that the funds available for road development are very limited. One cannot perhaps blame the Provincial Governments as much as the Government of India, for as matters stand the maintenance of the existing roads is a charge on Provincial revenues, while the greater part of the revenue from road transport goes to fill the coffers of the Central Government.

In view of the deplorable inadequacy of our highways it is regrettable that the Government of India do not spend on road development even what they collect in the shape of Import or Excise Duties from motor vehicles, petrol, accessories, tyres etc., all of which with the exception of a paltry sum of 2 annas per gallon of petrol (representing one-fifth of the tax now levied on petrol) is now taken to the general revenues of the country.

While there is reason to complain about the small proportion of revenue which is spent on roads, it is extremely doubtful whether even the whole of the revenue from road transport will be sufficient to finance a comprehensive scheme of development and at any rate, for many years to come, there is little likelihood of the Government releasing any large portion of this revenue for the fulfilment of the present day traffic needs.

Even the funds from the two anna petrol tax, which it was understood would be spent only on new road construction and improvement, as distinguished from expenditure on maintenance of roads, is, we hear, to be temporarily diverted for the latter purpose in some instances.

Are we then to sit resigned and be satisfied with the existing state of affairs in the hope that at some distant date the Government may have surplus revenues which they would spend on road construction after all other items of expenditure are met? To restrict our road building activities to the limitations of available current revenue appears to me to be a very wrong policy, and a solution is offered in the suggestion recently made in certain quarters for the floatation of a Road Loan by capitalizing a portion of the revenue such as the petrol tax. Why not set apart a few annas' share of the petrol tax revenue—say 4 or 5 annas out of the present 10 annas per gallon—for road development and raise a loan which could be re-

(Continued on page 7).

Tipsy-Cake

Sir Samuel Hoare says: "There are indications that the apex has been reached." A safe statement. Nobody can tell whether it means the apex of Congress activity or the apex of Repression. Perhaps both! Anyway, you may be sure the situation has improved, is improving and is about to improve—like the people who disturb the public safety.

* * *

Another strong feature of the improvement is that "there have been very few instances of violence." When Non-violence reigns supreme the hopeful Hoare will be able to announce the complete success of Government policy.

* * *

"Underground agitation continues, but at present, it causes little anxiety." No! That's a trouble for the future.

* * *

"We have got to clean up our own doorsteps and the first call is from India. By doing that Britain will set an example that might save the world," says Papa Lansbury, mixing metaphors as usual. Tories, however, are not so keen on saving the world. Save their Empire first, is their slogan.

* * *

Frightful sedition is being preached from Bori Bunder in these days. The latest outburst is a denunciation of the extravagance of luncheons, dinners and garden parties, etc., at Government House, coupled with a demand for the total abolition of the Governor's Body-Guard and Band.

* * * *

How long is this sort of malignant communistic propaganda going to be tolerated? Are the Ordinances to be a dead letter? Are the Government's edicts, as the "Statesman" would say, to be defied with impunity and anile shrieks? No, never! It's time the Old Dame was laid by the heels and put under lock and key. Has the Government armed itself with Emergency Powers to no purpose? And a lot more questions in the same vein to be taken as read.

* * *

Sorry to say, there's been another falling-out in the Old Woman's domestic establishment. In the leading columns yesterday Uncle Sam—or was it Grandpa Stanley resurrecting himself—was preaching the need for rigid economy and denouncing every kind of luxury expenditure. The young man who babbles on 'Current Topics" must needs choose this very issue to protest against the Government proposal to cut out the expenditure on the upkeep of the Bund Gardens, Poona.

* * *

We foresee a definite cleavage here. The Old Woman herself is long past the age of philandering by moonlight in the Bund Gardens, but she can't expect her young people to give up these youthful and harmless delights so easily.

"Impartial Justice To One And All"

"What The British Brought To India"

—"Evening News."

We told you about this the other day. Father Elwyn and Missionary Paton got the same justice as Abdul Gaffar Khan and the Madras picketers. It can't be repeated too often.

* * *

"Government have 26 official members and 14 nominated members. Their numbers in the Lobby to-day only totalled 41."

—"Times" Special Correspondent, Delhi.

Arithmetic is not his strong point.

* * *

The "Statesman" has discovered that gold is being sent direct to Calcutta and then re-railed through other channels straight to the wharf-side in Bombay, so the Babe tries to make our flesh creep with the prophecy that Bombay's virtual monopoly of the Bullion market will soon be a thing of the past, thanks, of course, to Congress interference. The old Woman of Chowringhee ought to know better, at her age, than to frighten her neighbour's children with these bogey stories.

* * *

The Manager of the Capitol Cinema is wishing the walls of his theatre were made of rubber so that he could stretch them and let in all the people who want to see "East of Borneo". We like the idea though. Just think of the Capitol bulging on to the Azad Maidan in the middle of a flag-hoisting ceremony!

12TH "DICTATOR" OF C WARD ARRESTED

Also Five Men While Going Out In Procession

SEVERAL INJURED IN LATHI CHARGE

The twelfth "Dictator" of the 'C' Ward, who is a Muslim gentleman and five others were arrested by the police on Tuesday evening while attempting to take out a procession from Tamba Kanta.

Large crowds assembled at the place to witness the procession which was announced to start at 5 p.m. A posse of police under Inspector Goie and three other officers of the Princess Street police station waited for the arrival of the procession just near the place. Shortly after 5 p.m. a small procession with the "Dictator" of the Ward and two others who were heavily garlanded and carried national flags emerged from the Parsi Galli and attempted to reach the place where generally Congress meetings are held.

A few plain-clothes men who were at the corner of the street put the four men under arrest and took them to the waiting police van. Amidst cheers and cries of national slogans the police van marched to the police station.

The police then dispersed the crowds that had gathered to watch the scenes, with a mild lathi charge.

The police waited at the spot for another half an hour. The crowds of spectators who were otherwise very quiet and peaceful occasionally indulged in demonstrations and waived tiny national flags. At about 5-45 p.m. two more persons carrying national flags again emerged from the crowd, and offered themselves for arrest by marching in the direction where the police were waiting. One of them shouted "Bande Matram" when he was arrested by the police officer. The police removed the flags and put these two persons also under arrest.

LATHI CHARGE CASUALTIES.

Once more a lathi charge followed with a view to disperse the crowd. As a result several persons received slight injuries.

The police then withdrew from the spot. The crowds then formed themselves into a procession and paraded through the streets of the locality for some time.

VOLUTEER GETS SIX MONTHS' R. I.

For Selling Bulletins

For selling Congress "Bulletins" a young Hindu was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, on Tuesday. The accused was arrested at Third Bhoiwala Lane on Monday morning and 60 copies of the Congress "Bulletin" were found on his person. The accused admitted the offence.

4 MONTHS' R. I. FOR LIGHTING BON-FIRE.

Another Hindu who was arrested by the Maharbavdi police on Sunday night for lighting a bonfire at Girgaum Back Road and taking part in illegal activities was sentenced by the same Magistrate to four months' rigorous imprisonment under section 143 or defying the Chief Presidency Magistrate's ban on meetings and processions.

"A" WARD "DICTATOR" JAILED

Boy Gets Six Months For Selling Bulletin

The "Dictator" of "A" Ward and three others who were arrested on Tuesday noon while attempting to manufacture illicit salt were tried by Mr. H. P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate the same afternoon. All the accused were charged under Section 17 clause (1) for assisting in the operations of an unlawful association, namely the Emergency Council of the B. P. C. C.

The Magistrate found the accused guilty, and sentenced the "Dictator" and another man to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default, six weeks' further imprisonment.

One of the accused expressed regret and promised not to take part in Congress activities, and he was discharged by the Court.

The case against the fourth accused who was a young boy was postponed for a week as his age was to be ascertained by the Police Surgeon.

JAILED FOR ARRANGING TO SEND PICKETS.

Two other persons who were arrested in the Fort were then placed in the same Court. They were charged under the same section. Sergeant Rimmer who appeared in the witness box in Mufti gave evidence in the case. He stated that he watched the accused and found that they were arranging to send pickets to foreign cloth-shops. On their arrest note books and papers were found on their persons which contained the names of pickets. Both the accused, one of whom was a Muslim, admitted that they were arranging to send pickets to the shops.

The Magistrate found them guilty and awarded them a similar sentence as in the above case.

JAILED FOR SELLING "BULLETINS".

A Muslim boy was then charged under the same Section for selling Congress Bulletin. Sergeant Rimmer giving evidence in the case stated that the accused was arrested in Medows Street while he was seen selling Congress "Bulletins". Two copies of the Bulletin were found on his person.

The accused in his statement denied having sold the Bulletin. He said he had purchased the copies, and while he was standing in the street he was arrested by the police. He was not holding the Congress "Bulletin" in his hand. It was taken out from his pocket by the police officer.

The Magistrate did not believe the story and finding the accused guilty awarded him a similar sentence.

A YOUTH'S ADMISSION

"Yes I was arranging picketing", was the short reply given by a third young man who was also arrested in the Fort and charged under Section 17 clause (1) for assisting the Congress. He was found guilty by the Court and given the same sentence.

CONGRESS DETENUS RELEASED

Order To Report To Police

A batch of four Congress workers who were arrested on January 6 under the Emergency Powers' Ordinance were released from the Byculla House of Correction on Tuesday. They were:

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas,
Mr. K. A Ghurye, a reporter of a Marathi daily paper called "Prabhat",
Mr. Mulraj Karsondas, and
Mr. Isa Mahomed Patel.

TO REPORT TO POLICE.

Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Ghurye were served with orders of the Police Commissioner restraining them for taking part in the civil disobedience movement and directing them to report themselves every day to the police.

Mr. Mulraj Karsondas was also served with a similar order but he has to report himself to the police only once a week.

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EX-PROFESSOR OF GUJARAT VIDYAPITH SENTENCED

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 16.

A former Professor of the Gujarat Vidyapith was tried and sentenced to-day for breach of parole to pay a fine of Rs. 300, in default to undergo six months' rigourous imprisonment. He declined to pay the fine and was taken to the Sabarmati Jail.

SURAT CONGRESSMAN SENTENCED

SURAT, Feb. 16.

Two Congressmen who were arrested yesterday for committing a breach of terms of parole, by not reporting themselves to the police were placed before the City Magistrate who convicted both under Section 21 of the Emergency Powers Ordinance and sentenced each to two years rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300, in default six months' further imprisonment.

A college student who was released on parole yesterday was arrested to-day at the college premises for not reporting himself to the police as required.

Dr. Sumant Mehta has been brought to Surat jail from Jalalpore.—A. P.

PLEA FOR ROAD LOAN

(Continued from page 6.)

paid with interest over a period of years from the proceeds of this tax. As an illustration let us assume that the present 2 anna road tax on petrol brings in a revenue of one crore of Rupees. These receipts will naturally expand with the increased consumption of petrol consequent on the improvement of roads, but disregarding such increase, the revenue from 4 annas of the tax may be taken as 2 crores of Rupees per year. By earmarking this amount towards amortization of a Road Loan with 4 per cent interest over a period of 20 years, it will be possible to raise immediately a sum of roughly 25 crores of Rupees.

The extent to which roads in America have been developed with the aid of Road Loans is perhaps well-known to your readers and reports show that this example is being followed by various other countries. May we not expect our Government and legislators to take a sufficiently serious view of the road problem in India by adopting a similar policy? Yours etc.,

C. S. NAIR.

Bombay, Feb. 15.

Lt. Col. Hussain Suhrawardy Knighted

NEW DELHI, February 16.

The following communique has been issued:—

"His Majesty the King Emperor has been graciously pleased to confer a Knighthood on Lt.-Col. Hussain Suhrawardy, in recognition of the great gallantry which he displayed upon the occasion of the attempt on the life of His Excellency the Governor of Bengal at the Calcutta University on Saturday, February 6 last.—A.P.

Mr. Emerson To Go On Leave

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16.

It is understood that Mr. H.W. Emerson, Home Secretary, proceeds to England on four or five months' leave from the end of June and that Mr. Hallett, Chief Secretary, Bihar and Orissa, will officiate as Home Secretary during Mr. Emerson's absence.—A.P.

Govt. Of India's New Home Secretary

PATNA, Feb. 16.

It is understood that Mr. M.G. Hallett, Chief Secretary to the Bihar Government, has been appointed Home Secretary to the Government of India. Mr. Hallett proceeds on four months' leave next month, prior to taking over the office of the Home Secretary to the Central Government, in July. It is believed that, Mr. P.C. Tallents, I.C.S., Political Agent, Orissa States, Sambalpur, will succeed Mr. Hallett as Chief Secretary.—A.P.

VICEROY'S HOUSE NEWS.

The Viceroy paid an informal return visit to H.E.H. the Nizam of Hyderabad at the Nizam's Palace to-day.

Their Excellencies gave a ball at the Viceroy's House, to which about 1,500 guests were invited.—A.P.

SENSATION IN DUBLIN

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Another sensation was given in the Irish elections to-day, when Mr. James Ennis, Government candidate in the County of Dublin was fired at, while he was motoring near Dublin. Mr. Ennis was not hurt.—Reuter.

Report Of Firing Officially Denied

LONDON, Feb 15.

Report of firing at the Irish Government candidate Mr. Ennis is officially denied.—Reuter.

Cancellation Of British Orders From Ahmedabad

INTERPELLATIONS IN COMMONS

Boycott, Chief Activity Of Congress, Says Sir S. Hoare

LONDON, Feb. 15.

In the House of Commons today, at question time, Sir S. Hoare informed Mr. Hamilton Kerr that he was asking the Government of India to report on the press statement that orders for British textile machinery valued at £277500 had been endangered by the renewed boycott campaign in Ahmedabad.

COST OF R. T. C. SESSIONS.

Sir S. Hoare stated with reference to the cost of the two Round Table sessions, Indian revenues were charged cost of the staff from India, delegates' passages and allowances on voyage and also a small proportion of their allowances in England, of which the major proportion was charged to the British revenues and also the whole cost of the actual Conference.

After Sir S. Hoare had stated he had no official information regarding the arrest of the Secretary of the Ahmedabad Labour Union, but it had been mentioned in the report that it was due to his failure to report to the police, Mr. Thomas Williams asked if Sir S. Hoare agreed that the Secretary of a very well-known and recognised Labour movement ought to be called on to report.

Sir S. Hoare replied: Yes; certainly in interests of order, it was quite necessary.

TOLL OF ORDINANCES.

Supplementing the figures he gave on the 8th February, Sir S. Hoare circulated a statement showing the number of arrested persons under the Emergency Powers Ordinance in Bombay, United Provinces, the Punjab and the Frontier totalled 163 during the fortnight ended 13th February, when persons detained totalled 2288.

Similar arrests in Bengal during the week ended 6th February totalled 75. Detained persons then were 191. Sir S. Hoare added that no arrests under the Regulations had been reported since 8th February.—Reuter.

"VERY FEW INSTANCES OF VIOLENCE"

Official Appreciation Of Indian Situation

LONDON, Feb. 15.

The reply by Sir. S. Hoare circulated in the House of Commons to-day on the political situation in India says that the week's reports from the Provincial Governments indicate improvement in a number of respects, including improvement in the Peshawar District and very satisfactory situation in the rest of the Northwest Frontier Province, sustained improvement in the United Provinces and practical abandonment of the no-rent campaign.

APEX REACHED.

There are indications that apex has been reached in several other provinces for instance, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Central Provinces and the Punjab. There is very satisfactory situation in Bombay Presidency and there is some indication of improvement in Bombay City also. Generally, there have been very few instances of violence.

The reply adds that boycott is now the chief activity of the Congress. Underground agitation continues, but at present it causes little anxiety.

A similar statement regarding Burma disturbances records continuance of satisfactory progress.—Reuter.

CONSERVATIVES BACK HOARE

Support To Firm Rule In India

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Sir S. Hoare addressed to-day the Conservative India Committee which unanimously assured him of their entire support to Government's intention fully to enforce law and order in carrying out policy laid down in the White Paper.—Reuter.

Madras Lady "Dictator" Arrested

MADRAS, Feb. 15.

The ninth Congress dictator of the Madras City, and another woman were arrested to-day, while they were picketing a bullion shop in Sowcarpet.—A.P.

London.—The Queen received in audience for half an hour at Buckingham Palace Mrs. C. G. Stevens, widow of the murdered Magistrate.—Reuter.

"NO DESIRE TO ACT AS INTEDMEDIARY."

Nawab Of Bhopal Contradicts Press Statement

The publicity officer of Bhopal wires under date February 16:—

His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal has had his attention drawn to a statement in the press with reference to recent events in Kashmir. As the statement is likely to create misunderstandings His Highness wishes it to be clearly understood that, much as His Highness is anxious to see a happy and satisfactory end of the unfortunate situation in Kashmir, that state being an independent and sovereign state, His Highness neither as Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes nor as ruler of another State has any *locus standi* or desire to act as an intermediary between His Highness the Maharajah's Government and his subjects and further that, His Highness has never intended directly or indirectly to interfere in the affairs of Kashmir with which he thinks the only power or authority to deal is His Highness the Maharaja Saheb himself or his Government.

SEQUEL TO FORCIBLE CONVERSIONS

SEARCHES AND ARRESTS IN KASHMIR.

The Publicity Officer to the Government of Kashmir wires from Jammu under date February 16:—

Air report shows that the road between Mirpur and Kotli is safe for traffic. 16 Hindus of village Kartot who had been forcibly converted, have been brought to Kotli and cases against those alleged to be responsible for the forcible conversions have been taken up. Confirmation has been received of further forced conversions in Bhimber and Naushera areas.

Investigations, searches and arrests in connection with the offences are in progress. It is reported that the loss of life in Mirpur Tehsil is 15 Hindus and three Muslims. The number of houses burnt is 75.—A.P.

"CALM EVERYWHERE."

REBEL "PRESIDENT" ARRESTED IN KASHMIR.

SRINAGAR, February 16.

Brigadier Southerland and Thakur Kartar Singh, the Governor, who had left for Handwara on receipt of a telegram from the Tehsildar returned yesterday. They toured the whole of the Ilaqa, including the area from where the last case of looting was reported, and arrested the "President", the "Governor" and a "High Court Judge" of the Rebel Council and also arrested two ring leaders who have been brought here. Thakur Kartar Singh and Brigadier Southerland have tactfully handled the situation and Kashmir territory is expected to be quiet now. Calm prevails everywhere at present.—A.P.

STERLING-DOLLARS CROSS RATES.

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON.
New York, Feb. 16.

Previous closing	3.45
To-day's Closing	3.45
Difference	Unchanged.

T. T. ON NEW YORK.
London, Feb. 16.

Previous Closing	3.46
To-day's Opening	3.45 3/8
To-day's Closing	3.45
Difference	—.01

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau 381, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET. MAY.
New York, Feb. 16.

Previous Closing Rate	6.03
To-day's Opening Rate	6.00
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing Rate	6.06
Difference	+.06
Broach Expectation	280

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. MAY.
Liverpool, Feb. 16.

Previous Closing Rate	5.37
To-day's Opening Rate	5.34
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing Rate	5.36
Difference	+.01

LONDON SILVER MARKET.
London, Feb. 16.

Silver Ready	19 3/8
Difference	Unchanged.
Silver Forward	19 13/16
Difference	Unchanged.
Market:—Quiet.	

BOMBAY MARKET.
Bombay, Feb. 16.

	Rs. a. p.
Silver	30-15-0
Gold	29-1-0

CITY NOTES

CURRENCY DILEMMA

WILL ANOTHER ORDINANCE BE REQUIRED TO SURMOUNT DIFFICULTIES?

(BY OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC.)

BOMBAY, February 16.

The rupee is worth 11 as. 5 pies gold to-day.

It would appear that the Government will soon exceed the limit for emergency currency which they are issuing under section 20 of the Act through the purchase of securities from the Imperial Bank of India and through loans to it against trade bills. During the last four months the demand for currency against the gold exports and for Government requirements on account of budget deficits has been so strong that even the very liberal allowance of Rs. 50 crores in the Act for expansion against "ad hoc" securities has been insufficient.

HEAVY EXPANSION.

In September, just before we went off the gold standard there were 84 crores of Treasury Bills outstanding with the public, and 1-1/2 crores of Bills in the P. C. Reserve. To-day the Treasury Bills in the hands of the public amount to 54 crores or a reduction of Rs. 30 crores, but the "ad hocs" and securities purchased from the Imperial Bank stand at 0 crores or an increase of 55-1/2 crores. In addition to this 3-1/2 crores have been lent against trade bills, and there has been an outflow of Rs. 20 crores of silver coins from the Paper Currency Reserve, or a total expansion of currency of 59 crores, of which Rs. 39 crores has been through currency notes and to rest through silver coins.

THE LIMIT APPROACHED.

The "financial ordinance" of January 15, permitting the issue of currency against securities from the Imperial Bank did not alter the limit of 12 crores on such expansion. The Government have now issued 3-1/2 crores against trade bills and 7-1/2 crores against securities so that there is barely one crore left and even this must have been used up by this time as the latest statement is that of the 7th February.

THEY MUST LEGALISE IT.

It is not possible for the Government to get through the next few weeks without further expansion. As I have pointed out before, there are heavy maturities of 18 crores for the rest of this month and judging from the response in the previous weeks and the attitude of the Government towards the rates, there will be a call for at least ten crores under this head. If we add to this a probable six crores for sterling sales and two crores for Government expenses, there will be required another twenty crores shortly.

THE IMPERIAL BANK CANNOT HELP.

The securities in the hands of the Imperial Bank amount only to 21 crores and of this probably five crores is Treasury Bills. The Bank has been steadily refusing to renew these forcing the Government to borrow the same amount from it at 7 per cent. as Ways and Means advances, which now amount to the very high figure of nine crores. The help which the Bank can give to the Government even by undermining its financial strength is thus limited to 15 crores. So that the Government must resort to the Legislature or get over the situation by another Ordinance.

HOW MUCH IS INFLATION.

The Legislature would be justified in refusing such authority until it is satisfied that it will not be used to bolster up the budget deficit in the way it has been done in the last few months. The last time the Viceroy made much of the reduction of 23 crores in the volume of Treasury Bills in the hands of the public though as a matter of fact the total increase in floating debt for the period in question was 25 crores. The repetition of such a claim and its acceptance by the Legislature would be a very unfortunate result of the unrepresentative character of the Assembly.

SECURITIES STRENGTH.

The Securities market has been strong to-day and in the last week 3-1/2 per cents have gone up by Rs. 3 the reason assigned being the scarcity of paper and an oversold position which has been created by unofficial selling outside the market. It is stated that the holders are unwilling to sell out now as they are optimistic of further rise and the "squeeze" made rates go up to Rs. 58-8 today dropping later to Rs. 57-8. On the face of it, there is no meaning to be attached to such movements and on Friday, it is possible that rates will come down. If there had been an open market the rise would have been curbed. Even any real selling would break the movement and it is as well to be cautious at this juncture.

DR. PARANJPYE ON THE RE-ORGANISATION COMMITTEE.

The news of Dr. Paranjpye's appointment to the Gauntlett Committee should be welcomed for one reason. During the period of "frightful" extravagance of 1921-23, he was a Minister, though he had to occupy the position of a spectator at the joke. But he could bring out his knowledge of things to bear on the work of the Committee if he wants. Let us hope he will.

EDITOR OF "INSAF" CHARGED WITH DEFAMATION

Evidence Of Maulana Hamid Ahmed

The case in which Mr. Munshi Fateh Mahomed, editor of the "Insaf," a local Gujerati weekly, stands charged with defamation at the instance of Mr. Sheriff Devji Kanji again came up for hearing before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Tuesday afternoon.

The case arose out of certain articles which appeared in the paper edited by the accused in which he commented on the part played by the complainant in the agitation against the Trustees of the Mohamed Haji Saboo Siddick Trust, which were alleged to be defamatory.

Maulana Hamid Ahmed, a well-known Nationalist Muslim, gave evidence for the defence. Examined by Mr. B. T. Desai, Defence Counsel, the witness stated that the Islahe Auquaf Committee had approached the Advocate-General for a settlement of the dispute between the Muslim public and the Trustees of the Mahomed Haji Saboo Siddick Trust, regarding the administration of the Trust, but it did not come off. The witness had discussed the matter with Mr. S.A. Brelvi and Dr. Gour. The demonstration on March, 1930, at the bungalow of Mr. A.M. Kajiji, the ex-President of the Trust, was organised by working class Muslims. There was no question of asking the Trustees to resign.

The Defence Counsel gave the witness two issues of the "Hilal," an Urdu daily, in which a report and an announcement of the demonstration appeared, and wanted to know if he corroborated the reports. The Magistrate did not allow the reports to be tendered as exhibits until official translations were secured.

The case stands adjourned.

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"INDIA WILL BECOME CENTRE OF ARTISTIC INSPIRATION"

Maharani Of Travancore Opens Arts Festival

EFFECTS OF COPYING WESTERN MODES

TRIVANDRUM, Feb. 11.

"It is fortunate that, side by side with greater catholicity of appreciation, there is coming into existence in India a group of artists who, like the Bengal and Andhra painters and the dramatists of Maharashtra and the North of India, are endeavouring to put into practice that profound rule of life "Know Thyself" I hope that your associations and these functions will be steps forward in the great progress towards a new age in Indian Art when, stimulated, but not dominated, by influences from all over the world, India will reassume its place as a centre of artistic inspiration."

"It was in these words that Her Highness the Junior Maharani of Travancore concluded her speech in opening this evening, the sixth Travancore Arts Festival. Her Highness further said that in discharging that most pleasant duty of opening the festival, she wished to emphasise the universal appeal of all art.

"It is increasingly realised," said Her Highness, "that art has no boundaries and is the only and ultimate unifying factor in the world, the language of art is universal, the appeal of all its manifestations to trained intelligences is absorbing."

ROYAL FAMILY AND ART.

Her Highness added that she regarded it as "a matter of pride that in the cultivation of the arts the occupants of the Travancore Throne and the members of my family have played their part. The literary and musical compositions of one of our Maharajas are still regarded with respect by savants who do not admire them merely because they are Royal in origin." Her Highness laid stress also on the saying "To Thy self be true."

TRUE ART AND WESTERN MODES.

"Art may borrow its methods, its technique, its appliances from all over the world, but it ceases to be true Art if it fails to be racy, to be true to the special vision and inheritance of each artist, to be characteristic. It fails where there occur the unsuitable copying of Western dress and Western tricks of speech in our dramas, the confusion of the limits between the dramatic and the musical Arts, the sudden ebullition of a Warrior in Thodi and Kambodi in the midst of a battle-scene or a hunting scene and the amaturish quest of the Greek ideal in our sculpture and the Italian in our painting.

Miss D. H. Watts, as the spokeswoman of the Arts Association, in her welcome speech said that not only was it the first time that a member of the Royal House had honoured them by being present at the festival but Her Highness the Junior Maharani went to them with a reputation preceding her of one who, loved art in its every form and understood its true value in the life of the people.

"MUST BE A SOCIAL DRAMA"

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, who presided over the function, pleaded for the toleration of art. India he said, would not come to her own purely by politics, purely by constitution, but art could do a great deal in her evolution. Speaking of the Indian drama, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer said that there was a limit to music in Drama and drama in music. If they were going to revive Indian Drama, they must do so by making it serve the purpose of castigating social injustices. What he meant was that Indian drama must be a social drama.—A. P.

LABOUR LEADER'S TRIAL AT POONA

"Case Is Concocted", Says Sjt. Deshpande

HOUSE RAID, ARRESTS & CONVICTIONS

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Feb. 14.

Yesterday afternoon, a police party raided a room on the second floor of a house in the Narayenpeth Poona City. Finding the room they are reported to have got it opened and entering the room they are reportde to have found two youths printing the bulletin of the Nawjawan Bharat Sabha" on a cyclostyle Machine. The two youths were put under arrest and the printing material was also seized by the police.

SJT. BHOPATKER IN JAIL.

Sjt. L. B. Bhopatkar was interviewed in Yerawda jail during last week. He is keeping good health.

MR. DESHPANDE'S TRIAL.

The trial of Sjt. Deshpande, the Bombay labour leader began yesterday noon before Mr. Vyde the Cantonment Magistrate.

Police Sub-Inspector Patil gave evidence on behalf of the prosecution. Then Mr. Mohanlal Chimanlal one of the Panchas, who was present at the time of the Panch-nama of the papers of Despande gave his evidence.

Mr. Deshpande said that the bulletins produced before the court were not with him and the whole case was concocted and that he would produce witnesses in the court.

The case was adjourned till the 17th inst.

"DICTATOR" OF SHIRUR JAILED.

The "Dictator" of Shirur T. C. C and three others were charged under Section 17 A and B for holding a meeting on the 8th inst. at Talegaon Damdere. The "Dictator" and one more accused were found guilty and were sentenced to 2-1/2 years' R. I. The third and the fourth accused were sentenced to one year's R. I.

Franchise Committee Reaches Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Feb. 15.

The Indian Franchise Committee arrived here from Patna at about 8 a.m. to-day and were welcomed by Minister Hon. Khwaja Nazimuddin, Chairman of Provincial Committee, Mr. W. S. Hopkins Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government, Major W. A. K. Fraser, Militart Secretary to His Excellency the Governor and others.

At midday the two Committees held a short joint session to consider the programme of work during their stay in the City. In the afternoon the Franchise Committee met separately to discuss the recent inquiries in Bihar and Orissa and later visited Bengal Council to acquaint themselves with its work.

The two Committees will meet again to-morrow.—A. P.

Bihar Council Meet's

PATNA, Feb. 15.

The winter session of the Bihar Legislative Council commenced to-day.

Rai Bahadur Satish Chandra Sinha introduced a bill to amend the Local Self-government Act. He also moved for consideration of the Bill.

Mr. G. E. Owen, Secretary, moved an amendment and the Bill was allowed to be circulated for eliciting public opinion.—A. P.

"INDIA'S CASE FOR SWARAJ"

(Select speeches, writings, interviews etc., of Mahatma Gandhi in England and India.)

Messrs. Yeshanand & Co., Graham's Building, 2nd Floor, Parsee Bazar Street, Bombay No. 1, write to say that the second edition of this compilation edited by Mr. Waman P. Kabadi will be out at the end of this week.

The original brochure has undergone a thorough change, its size now having been increased to nearly 500 pages, Crown Octavo. In addition to Mahatma Gandhi's utterances at the Round Table Conference, the book contains several other utterances of his while abroad, as also his speeches in India prior to arrest, full text of Gandhi-Willingdon Correspondence and Sjt. Mahadeo Desai's Diary which was published from week to week in "Young India."

The book is profusely illustrated, there being more than 50 pictures all printed on Art Paper and giving intimate glimpses into Mahatmaji's life while he was away from India as also on his return home. Sjt. Kanu Desai, the famous Artist from Ahmedabad, has contributed five arresting sketches which are printed in two colours.

The price of the book is Rs. 2/- (Paper Bound) and Rs. 3/- (De Luxe Edition) per copy.

As only a limited number of copies are printed, orders should be booked at once. The first edition was sold out within forty-eight hours.

"ALL-WELL" SIGNALS DISPLAYED IN KASHMIR

JAMMU, TAWI, Feb. 15.

The Publicity Officer, Jammu, Tawi, has issued the following communique under date to-day:—

All is well in Kashmir and Poonch. Mobile columns operating in Naushera rescued refugees from all known places of refuge. The columns, attacked by mobs carrying fire-arms, had to open fire in self-defence, inflicting casualties. Rajouri was again invested on 9th February evening by a rebels carrying fire-arms and torches. The rebels were dispersed without any injuries being inflicted. One mobile column had already been sent to Rajouri from Naushera and another has now been despatched from Jammu.

This morning's air report shows that all stations including Rajouri displayed "all well" signals.—A. P.

TRANSPORTED FOR SEVEN YEARS

Ladies Also Sentenced In Sangraish Bomb Case

C. OMILLA, Feb. 15.

In Sangraish Bomb Find Case the Sub-Divisional Officer sentenced Rebati Saha and Jagat Bandhu Roy to seven years transportation under Section 5 of the Explosive Substances Act. One was acquitted for defying externment orders.

Miss Nabanita Kamala Singha Roy and Minindra Kumar Sen were sentenced to one year's and two years' rigorous imprisonment respectively.—A. P.

Cuttack Ladies Fined

CUTTACK, Feb. 15.

Sarala Devi and two other women have been fined Rs. 300, Rs. 400 and Rs. 200 respectively under the Ordinances.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observation during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 16/2/1932.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs.—.068.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.6 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 60.1 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.8 3.0 above normal.

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 65.8 degrees 3.0 above normal.

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 41 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 10 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 234 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 27 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 0

OFFIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 16/2/32.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8/46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 75.4 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.17 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.98 inches.

For correction of ships instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb. 16.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 58

4 per cent. 1931-36 Conversion Loan Rs. 86/4

4 per cent 1934/37 Loan Rs. 84/8

4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan Rs. 63/8.

4 1/2 per cent. 1934 Bonds Rs. 93/10

4 1/2 per cent. 1955-60 Loan Rs. 70/4

5 per cent. 1929-47 War Loan Rs. 82

5 per cent 1935 Loan Rs. 93

5 per cent. 1939-44 Loan Rs. 82

6 per cent. 1933-36 Bonds Rs. 97/8

5 per cent. 1933 Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 98/10

5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 93/12

6 per cent. 1932 bonds (Tax Free) Rs. 100/2

6 1/2 per cent. 1935 Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 101/7

6 1/2 per cent. 1935 Treasury Bonds Rs. 101/10

4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Port Trust Rs. 61

4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Municipal Rs. 60

4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Improvement Trust Rs. 59/8

5 per cent. 1959 Bombay Municipal Rs. 72/8

6 per cent. 1954 Bombay Municipal Rs. 92/8

6 per cent. 1950-60 Bombay Municipal Rs. 92/8

Tone of Market:—Very Firm.

Tone of London Silver. Little speculative buying. Small amount of offering.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

February 16.

Hatrana, Ellis, Moulmein.
Gharinda, Endusby, Calcutta.
Genoa Maru, Uno, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

February 17.

Bamora, Carruthus, Busrah.
Gamaria, Lawson, Calcutta.
Benares, Toresill, Hamburg.
Khosrou, Dek, Karachi.
City of Hongkong, Walton, Karachi.

LOADING

February 15.

Steamer Lunmaria Maru for Kobe.

S.S. Hatrana:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Hatrana arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, with a general cargo.

S.S. Gharinda:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Gharinda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S.S. Genoa Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer, Genoa Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Bamora:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Bamora, will sail to-day for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Gamaria:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Gamaria, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S.S. Benares:—The L. Edwards Ltd. steamer Benares, will sail to-day for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S.S. Khosrou:—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer Khosrou, will sail to-day for Karachi, with ballast.

S.S. City of Hongkong:—The K. N. Coy.'s steamer City of Hongkong, will sail to-day for Karachi, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, February 15.

S.S. Viceroy of India for London:—4 bales animal skin A. Azizulla; 27 bales animal skin M. Mohmad Ali and Co.; 20 bales animal skin A. E. Bhimanthai; 10 bales animal skin A. K. A. Rasool; 30 bales animal skin R. Harilal and Bros.; 937 bags mowra meal B. Ardeshir and Co.; 369 bags walnut kernels, 38 cases bristles, 1 case cotton prints and 64 bales hemp Cox and Kings Ltd.; 335 bags groundnut kernels S. M. Rajgor and Co.; 10 cases bristles B. P. and Hayley Ltd.; 1232 bags myrabollam J. Mookhand and Co.; 1550 bags groundnut—22 cks. goat skin Brisky Co.

S.S. Tuscania for Philadelphia:—22 cakes goat skin Briskey Co.

For Liverpool:—2100 bags groundnut cakes Strauss and Co.; 100 bales wool raw A. Siam Corporation; 77 bales wool raw M. Nissim; 55 bales wool raw Bombay Co.; 14 bales wool raw R. Harilal and Bros.

City of Lyons for Boston:—39 bales goat skin Shamji Mal.

For New York:—24 cases oilbanum A. A. H. Mavji and Co.

S.S. City of Hongkong for Barcelona:—88 bales cotton raw Vakharia and Co.

S.S. Sturmfels for Rotterdam:—55 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Passages:—100 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Bremen:—110 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Antwerp:—750 bags groundnut cakes S. R. Puralkar and Co.

S.S. Elysia for Liverpool:—13 bales cotton thread waste M. Narottamdas and Co.: 50 bales cotton thread V. A. Save.

For Glasgow:—290 bags mowra meal B. Ardeshir and Co.

S.S. Tasmania Maru for Kobe:—700 tons iron scrap A. Papatlal and Son.

S.S. Mirzapore for Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw Katak and Co.

S.S. Borneo Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton raw T. M. Kalsha, Ltd.: 500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.: 200 bales cotton raw G. K. Kalsha, Ltd.: 53 bales cotton raw K. M. Nathoo.

For Yokkaichi:—50 bales cotton raw G. K. Kalsha, Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, February 16.

S.S. Elysia agents Graham Trading Co., from Liverpool:—110 bales cottons; 75 bales wool flannel piece goods; 100 cases glassware; 36 cases stearine; 166 cases beer; 247 cases machinery; 105 cases soap; 104 cases accumulators; 550 cases e'ware; 81 cases whisky; 80 cases salt; 115 cases tiles; 350 cases cycle rims; 44 cases motor covers; 70 cases bath bricks; 104 bdle copper rods; 3493 bdle galvd. sheets; 178 bdls. steel bars; 250 bdle. steel keys; 273 bdle. Y. M. circle and sheets; 110 bdle. pipes; 22 drms. Aniline dyes; 40 drms. Aniline colours; 150 drms. Aniline paint; 249 drms. chemicals; 36 cases cisterns; 58 bags china clay; 328 pigs. solder; 70 drms. pitch; 60 pkg. tragon.

From Swansea:—4443 bdle. tinplates; 525 bdle copper sheets; 16200 bdle. galvd sheets.

From New Port:—6134 bdle. galv sheets; 600 bdle tinplates; 182 bdle. steel poles; 6375 plates spelter.

From Manchester:—48 bdle. flanges; 240 bdle. steel keys; 30 bags gum; 90 bales newspaper; 100 kgs. salt; 24 cases soap; 527 kgs. machinery; 50 bales cotton yarn; 229 bales cottons; 89 drms. Lub oil; 41 drms. chemicals.

From Glasgow:—259 bales cottons; 50 cases corn flour; 272 cases whisky; 62 cases wire; 723 cases machinery; 117 cases cotton thread on reels; 140 cases ale, 500 nos. stoneware jars; 200 nos. cisterns; 200 bags fireclay; 203 brls. pitch; 616 bdle. steel sheets; 861 bdle. steel bars; 543 bdle. steel tubes.

From Torgestia agents L. Triestino: from Trieste:—60 cases bent wood chairs; 150 cases plywood; 130 cases chains; 68 cases cement; 86 cases fez caps; 50 cases twine; 200 bdle. wire; 150 bdle. glucoss; 455 cases paper; 97 cases bolts and nuts; 35 cases screws; 69 cases shoes; 240 cases glassware.

From Venice:—39 bales paper; 900 bags sulphur; 14 cases glassbeads.

From Brindisi:—150 bags almonds.

From Bari:—100 bags almonds.

S.S. Jalaveera agents S. S. N. Co., from Rangoon:—27912 bags rice; 404 pcs. teak scantling; 239 pcs. eyling scantling; 105 nongs empty drums; 25 bags betelnuts; 22 cases electric refrigerators; 24 cases furniture; 250 bags millet.

From Colombo:—15 bdle gunnies; 51 bags arecanuts; 11 cases rubber.

From Tuticorin:—16 bags horid husk.

From Cochin:—17 bdle mats.

From Pomain:—1057 bags cocoanuts.

From Calicut:—125 bakts. dry ginger; 22 joltas coir yarn.

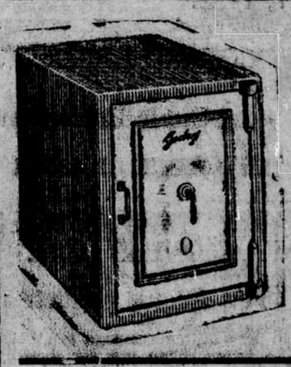
S.S. President Monroe agents F. F. Campbell and Co., from Sanfrancisco:—60 cases cud. fruits; 200 cases apples.

From Kobe:—38 cases canvas shoes.

From Los Angeles:—105 cases cud. goods.

From Colombo:—39 Hic tea.

S.S. British Splendour agents A. P. Oil Co., Ltd., from Abadan:—6211-8 tons refined kerosene in bulk.



GODREJ SAFES

In 1912 the Indian Postal Department had to purchase a large number of fire-proof Safes for the protection of Savings Bank ledgers in the Post Offices in India and Burma. So they held a fire test of Safes of different makes in July of that year in Calcutta at which were present the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, the Government Chemist and other high Government officials. The test proved conclusively the immense superiority of Godrej Safes to those of other makers and we received the first big Government order for 372 fire-proof Safes amounting to nearly a lakh of rupees.

The Postal Department then wanted strong burglar-resisting Safes for the "Safes" they were using were too frequently disposed of by burglars and had to be replaced. So they got their Engineers to investigate the merits of our Safes for baffling skilled safe-burglars and being fully satisfied have purchased thousands on thousands of GODREJ'S BURGLAR-RESISTING SAFES.

In Chittagong in the recent riots hundreds of "Safes" were ripped open and looted while our Safes have on too numerous occasions defied even the best efforts of the cleverest crooks and we have yet to hear of a Godrej Safe going under. Yet in spite of it all not content with the strength of our older Safes we have still further increased it in recent years.

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BRANCHES: **CALCUTTA, DELHI and MADRAS.**

"Withdraw Wage-Cuts"

M. & S. M. RY. EMPLOYEES' MEET

GUNTAKAL, Feb. 13.

The publicity Secretary, the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Employees' Union, Guntakal Branch, writes:—

For the last some days sectional meetings were being held for educating the workers regarding the situation created by the wage-cuts and side by side the membership drive was also being pushed ahead. The first mass meeting was held to-day opposite to the Indian Railway Institute. Mr. Chengalvarayan presided and there was a large attendance of employees belonging to various grades and Departments. Mr. P. R. K. Sarma, pointed out the consistancy in the policies of even the provincial and Central Governments in the matter of the Wage-Cuts and observed that the Railway Workers who had suffered terribly during the last one year by various retrenchment measures should be exempted from the cuts. He also pointed out the financial position of the Railway and also the increase is Passenger and Goods Traffic which did not justify the cuts.

'NO WAGE-CUT IS WARRANTED'

Proceeding he said that when the General Secretary of the Union had appealed for eight hours shift for the Train Examining staff at Bezawada quoting the anology of the B. N. Railway Staff at Waltair and N.G.S. Railway Staff at Bezwada the Head of the Traffic Department had stated that he did not know the conditions under which the employees concerned, of those Railway worked, and was not prepared to argue the case on those lines. Even so if the M. and S. M. Railway workers stated that in view of the sound financial position of the particular Railway and the return of 6-34 per cent. even in the year of depression, no wage-cuts were warranted and that they had nothing to do with the position of the other railways, that attitude could not be characterized as anything unreasonable.

Pending the negotiations of the Union he advised the workers to be patient and meanwhile strengthen the position of the Union.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were then passed:—

"This meeting approves and resolves to abide by the decision of the Special Committee of the Central Committee of the Union calling upon the workers to arm in their wages pending the negotiations of the Union and the All-India Railwaymen's Federation with the Railway Board on the matter and accordingly requests the workers to accept their wages.

SUPPORTING THE UNION.

"This Meeting of the Railway Employees of Guntakal protests against the infliction of a further sacrifice in the form of wage cuts to all staffs without exception especially when the earnings of the Company do not warrant it and requests the Railway Board to take note of the hardships involved and withdraw the cuts.

"This meeting resolves to give its support to the memorandum which is being prepared by the Union for Submission to the Agent on the matter of the Wage-Cuts and calls upon all the employees to rise equal to the situation and strengthen the bargaining power of the Union by cent per cent. enrolment.

"This Meeting resolves to reorganise the Guntakal Branch and requests the Central Committee to give the necessary facilities."

NAGPUR MUNICIPAL BUDGET

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Feb. 14.

The Nagpur Municipal Budget for the year 1932-33 was presented by Mr. Parakh, the President of the Municipality at the special meeting of the Municipal Committee held yesterday morning.

In presenting the same, the President informed the members that the current year would close with a balance of about Rs. 61,000. The receipts for the next financial year were estimated at Rs. 14 lacs and the expenditure at Rs. 14.26 lacs. The deficit of Rs. 26,000 would be made good from the opening balance and the closing balance at the end of the year 1932-33 would be Rs. 36,000. He also informed the members that the Committee had lost nearly Rs. 82,000 due to failure of cotton and orange crops.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING OF SCHOOL GIRL

Prosecuting Inspector's Sons In Trouble

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Feb. 14.

Krishnamurari and his two brothers, who are the sons of Mr. Baboolal, Prosecuting Inspector, Nagpur have been challaned by the police under Section 366 I.P.C. on a charge of abducting Shanta, the neice of a Government Official residing in Dhantoli on the 11th January last. It is alleged that all the accused hired a taxi on the day in question and kidnapped the girl while she was entering the school in the afternoon. It is also alleged that they took her to Kalmeshwar (9 miles from Nagpur) where she was rescued by the Police.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.

	SEASON TO DATE	THIS WEEK	CORRESPONDING. SEASON 1930/31	CORRESPONDING. WEEK 1931
				Bales.
Total in Sight (Excluding Linters)	12,130	315	11,291	165
Forward to America Mills, including Canada and other America, (exeluding Linters)	3,561	107	3,253	106
Exports from U. S. Ports	5,421	203	4,745	98
Of which to Japan	1,463	83	688	28
Of which to China	931	110	242	4
Of which to G. B.	766	17	845	11
Of which to Germany	1,019	36	1,221	15
Stock at New York	...	210	.....	228
Stock at U. S. Ports	...	4,844	.....	4,030
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	...	2,102	.....	1,589
World's Visible Supply	...	11,210	.....	10,356
Of which American Cotton	...	9,399	.....	7,856
Forwarded to World's Mills (Excluding Linters)	7,990	289	6 524	245
Receipts at U. S. Ports	7,968	261	7,615	117

N. B.—ALL FIGURES ARE IN THOUSANDS.

Easter Excursion

TOUR

TEN DAYS

Through Serene Lands of Sunshine and Enchantment

VISIT

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19th March, 1932 to 29th March, 1932.

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A. B. C. OF WAR DEBTS AND REPARATIONS

WHAT WILL AMERICA DO NOW?

Professor Maurice Gerothwohl considering the future of war debts and the reparations problem in the "Daily Telegraph," says:

"In view of the keen public interest in the problem of Reparations and war debts, it may be not inopportune to set forth the general position in as simple a form as possible. But the problem itself is the reverse of simple.

"This may be gauged from the fact that the Reparations charge on Germany has had to be altered no fewer than three times during the past ten years, and is about to be altered for a fourth time if not summarily cancelled.

In 1921 the then Reparations Commission, under the provisions of the Versailles Treaty, fixed the total [illegible]al indemnity due by Germ[illegible] at £6,600,000,000. This, on the basis of 5 per cent. interest, would have meant a German annuity of £330,000,000, exclusive of sinking fund.

FIRST ANNUITY NEVER PAID.

"Neither the annuity, nor any figure remotely approaching it, was ever paid. So in 1924, after an international expert investigation of the Reich's capacity, the Dawes Plan was set up. Under this Germany undertook to pay to the Allied and Associated Powers a standard annuity of £125,000,000. This might have been slightly varied in accordance with an index recording year by year the measure of Germany's prosperity.

The Dawes Plan, however, broke down in its fifth year. Accordingly, a fresh examination of Germany's position, made in 1930, resulted in the substitution for the Dawes Plan of the Young Plan. Under this Germany was to have paid, for thirty-six years, annuities averaging £106,000,000; and subsequently, for another twenty-two years, smaller annuities in the neighbourhood of £80,000,000.

Moreover, the first thirty-six annuities were divided into two portions; the "unconditional," of £33,000,000, which was to have been paid in any circumstances, and the "conditional" balance remaining, payment of which might, under certain adverse conditions, be postponed by the Reich.

"WORLD'S DEBTS TO AMERICA."

The "unconditional" portion was to provide for the service of the Dawes and Young loans (raised abroad for Germany) and for Reparations properly so-called; the bulk of it (£25,000,000) being allocated under this head to France. The "conditional" portions were to be earmarked for the discharge of the funded war-debts of the Allies to America over a period of fifty-eight years.

Germany claimed last year that she could not even pay the unconditional portion of the Young annuity, and was granted relief for the whole annuity under the Hoover Moratorium, as between July 1, 1931, and July 1, 1932.

She now proclaims her inability ever to pay Reparations again. But in this case how are her Allied creditors thus deprived of all Reparation receipts, to continue their war debt repayments to America?

Thus being the question of the moment, the funded war indebtedness of the Allied-Governments to the United States may be appropriately summarised, in round figures, in the following table:

OWING TO U. S. A.

	Total funded capital and accrued interest.
Great Britain ...	£945,000,000
France ...	£827,000,000
Italy ...	£420,000,000

Total payments over 62 years.

Great Britain ...	£2,282,000,000
France ...	£1,407,000,000
Italy ...	£ 495,000,000

Including the smaller Powers, the funded total of the Allied war debts to America was £2,371,000,000, in respect of which, over 62 years, America should receive a total of £4,553,000,000.

Great Britain, it will be observed, has treated her own Allied debtors much more leniently, although it was largely on their own behalf that she herself borrowed from America. The following table shows the position of Allied Europe's funded war indebtedness to Great Britain.

OWING TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	Total funded capital & accrued interest.
France ...	£653,000,000
Italy ...	£611,000,000

Total refunds over 62 years.

France ...	£799,000,000
Italy ...	£277,000,000

Including the smaller Powers (but excluding Russia's unfunded debt of £900,000,000), the total funded war indebtedness of the Allies to Great Britain is £1,350,000,000, in respect of which, at the expiry of 62 years, she would have received but £1,188,000,000 in all, that is, less than the debts actually funded.

BRITAIN'S LOSSES ALL ROUND.

"A further interesting comparison between the British and American debt-funding settlements is afforded by the following table, which shows in percentages, calculated on a uniform basis of 5 per cent. interest, what proportion of its debt to America each country is paying:

Great Britain pays U.S.A.	72 per cent.
France pays U.S.A.	42 per cent.
Italy pays U.S.A.	21 per cent.

Of her total debt to Great Britain France pays

Great Britain	14 per cent.
Italy pays Great Britain	21 per cent.

"Especially instructive are the comparative rates of interests charged by America to her principal European debtors, viz:

INTEREST ON DEBT TO AMERICA.

	Gt. Britain	France	Italy
1923-1930	3 p.c.	nil	nil
1931-1932	3 p.c.	1 p.c.	½ p.c.
1933-1940	3½ p.c.	1 p.c.	½ p.c.
1940-1950	3½ p.c.	2 p.c.	½ p.c.
1950-1958	3½ p.c.	2½ p.c.	½ p.c.
1958-1960	3½ p.c.	3 p.c.	½ p.c.
1960-1965	3½ p.c.	3 p.c.	½ p.c.
1965-1970	3½ p.c.	3½ p.c.	½ p.c.

"From 1970-1980 Italy pays 1 p.c. and from 1980 to 1987 2 p.c.

"Britain pays 3½ p.c. till 1984, and France 3½ p.c. till 1987.

"It is true that, under the Balfour Note of July, 1922, Great Britain undertook not to require of its Allied debtors greater annual payments than, in combination with her Reparation receipts from Germany, would cover the service of her funded war debt to America. But if Reparation payments were to cease, it would be useless for her to expect any increased payments from those Allied debtors.

"Indeed, the latter would almost certainly declare, on that very account, their inability to continue to pay Great Britain.

"Thus Britain would be left saddled with an average annuity of £38,000,000 to be paid to America from 1933 to 1984 out of the resources of our own tax-payers instead of collecting, on an average, £21,500,000 a year from Germany under the Young Plan £12,500,000 from France, £4,000,000 from Italy, and about £1,500,000 from the smaller Allies.

TAXPAYMERS' VAST BURDEN.

These combinned amounts, £21,500,000 from Germany and £18,000,000 from the Allies, would originally have covered the annuity of £38,000,000 payable by Great Britain to America, even after the Dominions' share of 13 per cent had been deducted from the German payment to Great Britain.

"But as Britain's Allied creditors pay her in sterling, which is no longer equivalent to gold, whilst she pays America in gold there would be a substantial deficit.

"Nor must it be forgotten that, as was so aptly pointed out by the United States Treasurer, Mr. Mellon, the fact that Great Britain has been temporarily forced off the Gold Standard has increased by something like 50 per cent the burden of our external payments. So that annuity of £38,000,000 at par would represent to-day a figure nearer £55,000,000.

"Moreover, the rise in the purchasing power of gold and the consequent fall in the prices of commodities has increased the burden of all the Allied debtors, as of Germany, by 30 per cent.

WILL AMERICA ACCEPT HER LOSS?

"If now we turn once more to America as the ultimate creditor of Europe, including Great Britain it may be asked what she would lose by the cancellation of Reparations and war debts? The answer is provided, indirectly, by the Young Plan and the agreements made at The Hague embodying it. She would forfeit a series of annuities from her European debtors rising from roughly £48,000,000 at the present date to £85,000,000 in 1933-34.

"Will America, for the sake of world restoration and prosperity, acquiesce in such a loss? Great Britain, it may be well to add, has practically lost every penny of the £900,000,00 owed her by Russia and has paid out to America £200,000,000 more than she has received from her combined European debtors. That already represents a sacrifice of £1,100,000,000—apart from the generosity of her concessions to France, Italy, and the European Allies generally."

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NO CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

We Must Become More Christian"

DR. DEARMER'S PLEA

Dr. Dearmer, preaching at Westminster Abbey in mail week, pleaded for the abolition of capital punishment. "When it is abolished" he said, "we shall have removed one more unchristian thing from our midst." The old Jewish law of "An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" was not an incitement to vengeance but a humane limitation of the ancient ferocious custom of blood revenge; it meant "You are not to take a head in revenge for a tooth."

We had no right to ask any human being to act as an executioner, nor to inflict the humiliation upon the prison officials, nor, indeed upon the judge, the jury, and the whole public which shared the responsibility. Capital punishment increased the interest in murder by rousing sympathy for an accused man who was fighting for his life; it excited much morbid interest, pandered to some people's surviving pleasure in cruelty, and had a demoralising effect in children.

FALSE STATEMENT.

The preacher mentioned that in the case of the execution of a woman the executioner afterwards attempted to commit suicide, so revolted was he by what he had been compelled to do. A chief warder at a London prison did succeed in committing suicide, because he had been so harassed by the executions at which he had to take part. No supporter of capital punishment would dare to carry it out himself. Supporters of the practice said that if we abolished capital punishment murder would increase. That statement had been repeated in print quite recently. Therefore it was necessary for him to say once more that the statement was entirely false and the opposite of the truth. There had been lots of experiments by nations who in this respect were more enlightened than our own. He enumerated various countries which had abolished capital punishment and declared that in no case had the abolition of capital punishment led to an increase of murder.

"Of course capital punishment will be abolished," he declared. "We shall follow those pioneers of civilisation the Scandinavian countries and others in the abolition, and our descendants will convict us of barbarism for having retained so long this relic of primitive morality. We shall abolish it because we cannot help becoming more Christian."

"We Will Meet Again In Future World"

JAPANESE GIRL'S MESSAGE TO SOLDIER HUSBAND

Greater love no maid could have than little Kiyolchi, who killed herself so that her husband should have no anxiety regarding her while on active service in Manchuria. "Words cannot express the joy with which I leave you free," she wrote in her farewell letter. "I congratulate you on your heroic departure and die in joy."

Only twenty-one years old was little Kiyolchi, when the other day she attired herself carefully in a ceremonial dress.

Then seated before the family gods, she took a dagger, cut an artery in her neck, and passed on.

Full of love and pride was Kiyolchi. That much you can read from the farewell lines she penned to the Lieutenant who was her husband:—

"Thanks to your love," she wrote, "our short married life has been perfect bliss. Do not worry about me and serve our country as best you can. Life is eternal in the future world and we will meet again."

She enclosed £5 to be given her husband's soldiers and added a warning that he should be careful of his weak stomach.

SPARTAN LEGACY.

Lieut. Inouye's commander at first planned to give him leave to attend his wife's funeral, but decided it would be more in keeping with her spartan act for him to proceed to Manchuria immediately.

Suicide in Japan, usually by "hara kiri," is a survival of Japanese feudal custom and is identified with the Shinto religion.

"Hara Kiri" was committed when one wished to show extreme loyalty to a dead leader, to avoid dishonour in battle, or to express disagreement with a policy.

Count Maresuke Nogi, supreme military councillor of the Japanese empire, and hero of Port Arthur, and his wife killed themselves on September 13, 1912, just as the body of Emperor Mutsuhito was being removed from Tokio.

The Count and Countess attended the funeral services of their sovereign in Tokio and then retired to their home.

As a cannon in the palace grounds boomed the signal that the royal cortege was leaving Tokio, the Count plunged a dagger into his throat and the Countess committed "hara kiri."

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VYAPARI MAHAMANDAL'S SUGGESTION TO BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

New Stamp Duty Involves Double Taxation

The following is a statement of the views of the Committee of the Federation of Bombay Commercial Associations (Vyapari Mahamandal) on the Finance Bill of 1932 of the Government of Bombay which has been forwarded to the Government.

My Committee have read with great concern the Finance Bill of 1932 issued in the Government Gazette of the 4th February 1932 proposing additional taxations—a surcharge on consumption of electrical energy, increase in the court fees, enhancement of the stamp duties and amendment of the Indian Succession Act making probate and grant of letters of administration compulsory in the case of the communities hitherto exempted.

My Committee cannot but view such additional imposts with great apprehension and misgivings as to the soundness of the finances of the Government. They have been constrained from the retrospective review of the finances of the Bombay Presidency to conclude that the Bombay's finances have never recovered from the artificially inflated standard of expenditure adopted during the war and post-war boom period.

OFFICIAL SQUANDERMANIA.

The study of the history of the Bombay's finances in the last decade has struck my Committee with one outstanding feature viz. the balances accumulated during the war and postwar boom period were recklessly and extravagantly dissipated and that in spite of the severe economic blizzard that followed the short-lived boom period, the Bombay Government's top-heavy administration was not readjusted to the changed conditions. The belated and half-hearted measures of retrenchment and economy could not bridge the wide and yawning gulf.

SURCHARGE ON ELECTRICITY.

My Committee beg to examine in brief the taxes as proposed by the Finance Bill of 1932. The surcharge on the consumption of the electrical energy will be an additional burden on the consumers and especially the poor ones who may be deprived even of this primary amenity of life by its increased cost in these times of depression and unemployment.

The enhancement of court fees will tend to increase the cost of litigation, espicially moffusil litigation and will thus make the administration of justice more costly affair, almost rendering it prohibitive for the litigants.

DOUBLE TAXATION

My Committee can not accept the view of the Government that the experience of the last ten years has proved the necessity of the retention of the Stamp Act. on the contrary, they are of opinion that it is the weak financial position of the Government that has been the real cause of its retention. The newly proposed stamp duty on the forward transactions in all the commodities between members and members of the same Association will seriously affect the general trading and thereby essen the volume of business, and more so, as the Act imposes double taxation by requiring both the buyer and the seller to pay individually the duty for the same transaction. The revised rates of stamp duty leviable on the transactions in shares as high as five times the present rates with no maximum will hit hard the brokers, operators and the investing public.

TAX ON ENTRY OF HORSES

My Committee believe that the Government should seek such sources of revenue as would yield the most at the same time affecting the least either the producer or the consumer or the business man. In this connection they beg to recommend that a tax of Rs. 100 per entry of each horse in each race be levied on the horse-owner. They hope that this suggestion of theirs will receive due consideration at the hands of the Government.

My Committee further submit that unless the Government are determined to put their own house in order by an alround graded cut in the higher salaries and retrenchment and economy in all the Government Departments, they have no moral justification in further saddling the taxpayers already loaded with crushing taxburden.

My Committee appreciate the Government's move in this direction by proposing to appoint a second retrenchment Committee and hope that the labours of the proposed committee shall be expedited and their recommendations accepted and acted upon by the Government.

"DEPUDIATION OR CHAOS"

Europe Moving To The Precipice

"If things go on as they are now going the choice is quite simply between repudiation and chaos".

This "blunt truth" about war debts was uttered by the Hon. Alexander Shaw, deputy chairman of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and a director of the Bank of England.

Speaking at a luncheon in the new P. and O. liner Strathaird, Mr. Shaw said that the great difference between ordinary loans from one nation to another and war debts was that in the former case the loan created a corresponding asset, while in the latter nothing remained but a liability.

Money lent for railways or factories abroad tended to create more wealth and an ability to repay; whereas money lent for guns, shells, or poison-gas created nothing but destruction of property and life, and left nothing behind but a liability.

READY FOR CANCELLATION.

It should never be forgotten that America had generously remitted 18 per cent. of Britain's war debt liability, and that Britain herself, as creditor, had forgiven to her Allies a total of 70 per cent. of the war debts due by them.

"I believe," he added, "Britain is ready to cancel the whole as soon as a world arrangement makes that course at all possible."

"An atmosphere of menace hangs over Europe," said Mr. Shaw. "Distrust gives rise to armaments, and armaments to more distrust. The stagnation of industry is pointed to as the failure of capitalism by those who would wreck the system of free enterprise and replace it by a Slave State.

THE ONLY WAY.

"It is by no means an exaggeration to say that the economic and social structure of Europe is daily moving nearer the precipice. Europe is in a position where willingness to pay, however admirable, is no longer relevant.

"May I suggest to you that the healing message for which the world is waiting is this which was first spoken so long ago, 'Forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors.' In the sphere of reparations and war debts these words teach us, as I profoundly believe, the wise, and indeed the only practical, economic policy.

"I have spoken plainly because these are no times for a false and easy optimism. The sooner the facts are realised by the masses of the people in Europe and in America the quicker will be the response."

"But there is no excuse for a spineless and futile pessimism. On the contrary, we have every reason to believe in the ultimate common sense and good feeling of the ordinary man everywhere. He it is who disposes of governments, politicians, and policies, and when he told the plain truth he has a habit of doing the right thing.

NO USE FOR DEFEATISM.

"The British business man and the British public have no use for defeatism. Grave as the situation is, the elements of those vast problems are really simple, and the cure must and will be found."

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NEW YORK COTTON

BULLISH ENTHUSIASM

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.

MARKET OPENS STRONG—PRICES 9 PTS. HIGHER. FOREIGN BUYING—RELAPSE ON WALLSTREET WEAKNESS—RALLY ON SHORT COVERING. MARKET CLOSES 1 TO 2 PTS. UP. SPOT COTTON UNCHANGED AT 6.85c.

The New York cotton futures market again opened strong at a rise of 9 points with May delivery quoted 7 cents. The opening rise was influenced by foreign speculative buying but the demand was easily satisfied on long liquidation influenced by weakness of Wallstreet market. As soon as the demand was satisfied prices ruled easy and in the absence of any important buying a decline of 12 points was registered during the early part of afternoon. Later on prices again rallied on short covering and closed at a rise of 2 points for near months while distant months closed unchanged to a rise of 1 point. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 6.85c.

The New Orleans Cotton Futures market was quite and closed at a decline of 3 points. Spot cotton prices declined 3 points a 6.67c.

The monthly textile report issued by the Textile Merchants Association of New York for January was very satisfactory. Sales were 145.2 per cent. and shipments were 115.5 per cent. of production. Stocks of dry goods declined by 12.5 per cent. compared with the December end figure and unfilled orders on hand show an increase of 21.5 per cent. All the above mentioned figures show improved state of textile industry in the United States of America.

The speculative situation of the market is rendered somewhat weak owing to recent short covering and speculative buying. Of course in the present days of uncertain political and financial outlook, there can not be any big speculative interest. This state of affair is likely to result in overbought and oversold conditions for some time and we prefer to lean on the bull side and favour sales on dips.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. March Highest 6.81—15 lowest 6.70—01

N. Y. May Highest 7.00 (Opening) lowest 6.88 (12.48 p. m.)

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York:—

New York Cables:—Textiles figures for January: Sales 145.2 per cent. Shipments 115.5 per cent.; Stocks decreased 12.5 per cent. unfilled orders increased 21.5 per cent.

New York cables:—Our travelling man reports that in Southwest Texas the weather is retarding farm work. Starting to plant in Neuces County.

New York: Short covering; sellers cautious. January cloth statistics very favourable.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends.

New York:—Technical position of market weakned by recent short covering and speculative buying orders. Co-operative Associations are selling freely. Our opinion remains unchanged.

Messrs. Bruel & Co. have received the following cable from New York:—

Fram, New York:—"We have a favourable opinion of the market, but do not look for any considerable advance."

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Feb. 15.

March	6.73	+02
May	6.93	+02
July	7.09	+02
October	7.30	—
December	7.47	+01
Middling Spot	6.85	—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Feb. 15.
To-day's Closing

March	6.72	—03
May	6.92	—
Middling Spot	6.67	—03

New York, 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	6.75
May	6.93
July	7.10

New York, Noon Call.

March	6.72
May	6.91
July	7.07

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY
New York, Feb. 15.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	22,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	12,000

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, Feb. 15.
Demand Bills 3.45.50

LIVERPOOL COTTON

UNDECIDED TONE AND SELLING

Liverpool, Feb. 15.

MARKET OPENS FIRM. PRICES 3 POINTS UP—VERY ACTIVE—TONE UNDECIDED HEDGE SELLING—LONG LIQUIDATION—STRADDLE SELLING—CLOSES QUIET 3 TO 1 PT. LOWER. MIDDLING AMERICAN SPOT COTTON 1 PT. UP AT 5.73d.

The Liverpool cotton futures market was due to open at a decline of 6 to 7 points on parity with previous New York closing prices. Presence of heavy buying orders for firm opening at a rise of 1 to 3 points. The market was very active with tone more undecided and prices eased off on hedge selling and long liquidation. In the afternoon there was straddle selling on wider parity of New York owing to improvement in Dollar-sterling cross rate. The market closed quiet at decline of 3 points for near months and 1 point for next year January month. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 1 point to 5.73d.

East Indian cotton futures ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 2 points with March 5.80 and May 5.51.

Egyptian cotton futures ring was rather steady and closed at unchanged prices.

The Alexandria Cotton Exchange being influenced by firm advices from American markets closed at a rise of 11 to 9 points.

The weakness exhibited by the American section was nothing beyond a national reaction. During the early part of the day there was scarcity of sellers but later on there was absence of buyers. This shows that at present the market is subject to speculative activity. The general feeling is bullish and most of the commission firms are advising purchases. This advice is due to shortage of offerings on the Liverpool market as whenever buyers come in they are required to pay unduly higher rate.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. J. H. Springman & Co., Liverpool Cable:—"New York cables bullish, good reports Manchester, steady buying by Trade. We expect the general tendency of the market to be upward, and prefer operating on the bull side"

Messrs. Hornby, Hemelryk & Co. Liverpool cable:—

"New York cables Co-operatives and the South selling at advance."

Messrs. Patel Bros., have received the following cables:—

11.37 a. m:—Scattered buying: shortage of contracts was noticeable. Market eased on higher Exchange.

"Think advance has gone far enough. Recommend buying on declines."

Messrs. Breul & Co. have received the following cable dated 15th instant (5.36 p. m.) from their Liverpool Friends, Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Think present levels here high enough for time being, but still favour purchases in overseas markets".

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Feb. 15.
10-55 a.m.

	Quotations	Closing.
Feb. 1932		5.40—03
Mar. 1932	5.42	5.38—93
April 1932		5.37—03
May 1932	5.42	5.37—03
June 1932		5.37—03
July 1932	5.43	5.38—03
Aug. 1932		5.39—03
Sept. 1932		5.41—02
Oct. 1932	5.47	5.43—02
Nov. 1932		5.46—01
Dec. 1932		5.49—02
Jan. 1933	5.54	5.51—01
Feb. 1933		5.53—01
Middling Spot		5.73 +01

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Feb. 15.

March	7.25
May	7.45
July	7.62
October	7.62
November	7.94
December	8.06
January 1933	8.06
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot.	7.55

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Feb. 15.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple).	5.39
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	5.51
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	5.63
Oomra Good	5.75
Oomra Fully Good	5.99
Oomra Fine	6.06
Bengal Good	4.81
Bengal Fully Good	4.91
Bengal Fine	5.01
Scinde Fully Good	4.91
Scinde Fine	5.01
Scinde Superfine	5.11

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, Feb. 15.
Fair Ric Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot, 7-1/8.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 16.

Although the forward cotton market was open for trading there was no business worth the name. Prices nominally were as under:—

Broach A./M.	228/3
Oomra March	215
Bengal March	193

Those who are inclined to look for higher prices are relying on the strength of the statistical situation and small arrivals of cotton. Arrivals in Bombay are over a million behind at this time of the year compared with the previous season. Bear operators argue that by the end of March, those who have bought recently against sales of "call" rights will be able to square up their interest automatically leaving buyers of "call" rights on the long side. This situation will be interesting but in the absence of tenders against Broach A./M. contract, Bulls will be able to carry on their long interest until the end of the delivery period. Any way if Bulls remain aggressive it is very likely that those who have sold in Bombay against purchases of American cotton, will be forced to pay stiffer prices and we think at dangerous to remain short.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Feb. 15.

Cottonsed, Bombay, (Hull) per ton.—
No offers.

Castorseed, Bombay, (Hull) per ton.—
Feb.Mar. sellers £13-12-6

Rapeseed, Toria, (Hull/Continent).—
Feb.Mar. paid £12-6-3.

LINSEED.
London, Feb. 15.

Linseed, Calcutta, (London) per ton.—
Feb.Mar. sellers £11-10.

Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., (Hull) per ton—
Feb.Mar. paid £8-16-3.

Linseed, Bombay, (London) (Hull) per ton.—
Feb.Mar. sellers £12-12-6.

LINSEED OIL.
London, Feb. 15.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.—
Mar.Apl. paid and sellers 15|7-1|2

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
May.Aug paid & Buyers 16|3.

LONDON SILVER.
London, Feb. 15.

Silver.—Little speculative buying. Small amount of offering.

Spot	19-5/8
Forward	19-13/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, Feb. 15.

Bar Gold Fine, per oz. £5-19-11.

BANK DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Feb. 15.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3-3/4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4-3/4 per cent.

Bank Bills 3 months 5-1/2 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months 5-9/16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 6-3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 6-7/8 per cent.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, Feb. 15.

Rozario Santa Fe, per lb. cargoes.—
Feb.Mar. sellers 27/4-1/2.

Barletta Russo, per lb. cargoes.—
Feb.Mar. sellers 28/4-1/2.

Wheat South Australian, Parcels.—
February paid 35/-.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels.—
May/June nominal 33/9

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.
London, Feb. 15.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25.—
C. & F. Calcutta.—
Per cwt. 8/9.
C. & F. Bombay, per cwt. 8/9-1/2 nominal.
C. & F. Karachi, per cwt. 8/9-1/2 nominal.

LONDON METALS.
London, Feb. 15.

	£
Copper, Braziers	47-3/4
Yellow Metal	39-3/4
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	12-7/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	9-1/2
Tin, English Ingots	149-1/2

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Feb. 15.

T T London on Berlin 14.56-3/4.
T T London on Amsterdam 8.54-1/2.
T T London on Brussels 24.78.
T T London on Madrid 44.09.
T T London on Milan 66.50.
T T London on Berne 17.70.
T T London on Paris 87.71.
T T London on Prague 116.75.
T T London on New York (closing rate) 3.45-1/8.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Feb. 15.
Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed Spot 2-13/16 per lb.

SHARE BAZAR

BRISK BUSINESS WITH HIGHER QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb. 16.

Big Rise in Govt. Securities—Brisk Business in shares. Prices look up—undertone healthy. Bulls constant Buyers:—

The share market opened one hour late to-day and in one hour's trading there was brisk business and Mill shares looked up. There was constant support from bull operators but at the advance there was some profit taking. The undertone of the market was healthy and if cotton prices rule firm, further rise in mill share is expected in the near future. However in view of short covering and accumulation of long interest, higher prices will induce more offerings.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
Bombay, Feb. 16.

Bombay Dyeing 672, 78, 77, 76
Century 210, 15, 13
Colaba 74, 72
Crescent 51
Fazul 297, 308, 6
Indore 321
Madhowji N. 10
Nagpur 283, 81, 92, 89
New Great, 128, 35
Pearl 167, 75
Simplex 46, 48
Swadeshi 206, 15, 13
Burma 330, 40, 36
Hydro 116, 18-2
Tram 105
Deff N. 287
Ord. 25-8, 26-4, 26
Bundi 14
Indian 160, 63
Katni Ord. 143
Alcock 87

Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 675 and after advancing to Rs. 680 closed at Rs. 677/8. Fazal shares advanced to Rs. 310 and closed at 306/8. Nagpurs closed at Rs. 289/8 and Pearls at Rs. 175 Most of the active mill shares registered a rise. Bombay Burma advanced to Rs. 336/4 and Tata Steel ordinary shares firmed up to Rs. 26 Imperial Bank fully paid shares closed at Rs. 895.

There was considerable activity in Government Securities and heavy buying was in evidence. 3 1/2 per cent. paper which last closed at Rs. 57/10 opened 2 annas higher and under persistent buying advanced to Rs. 58/9. Later on there was scattering selling and prices eased off to Rs. 58/4.

MILLS.
Bombay, Feb. 16.

100 Ahm. Advance	255
50 Apollo	1/4/0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
500 Bom. Cotton	80
250 Bom. Dyeing	676/4
100 Bradbury P	127-8
250 Bradbury	135
100 Century	213/2
500 Central India P.	215
100 Central India	288/6
100 Colaba	73/8
100 Coorla	115
100 Crescent	51/4
250 Currim.	48/12
250 David	80
250 Dawn	480
200 Ed. Sassoon	25
1 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-4-6
100 Elphinstone P.	20/12
100 Elphinstone	4
250 Fazulbhoy	306/4
100 Finlay	70
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	87-8
1000 Hindustan	1205
100 Indore Malwa	321/4
250 Jamshed	4
50 Kalsoorchand	7
100 Khatau	83/12
100 Kohinoor	115/10
250 Laxmi	705
100 Madhowji	10-4
250 Madras United	200
000 Maneckji Petit	700-0
100 Meyer Sassoon	20
1000 Morarji	305
50 Mysore	02-8
200 New Great P.	110
200 New Great	135
100 New City	44-6
250 Pabani	91/4
250 Pearl	175
100 Phoenix	250/0
10 Premier	1/4
100 Shapurji	5
1000 Sholapur	1425
250 Simplex	48/12
100 Swan	57/8
100 Swadeshi	213/12
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	13
500 Vishnu P.	505
500 Vishnu	1030
1000 Western	980
BANKS.	
100-50 Baroda	62
50-25 Central	14-8
£10-5 Eastern	57/8
500 Imperial	875
500-125 Imperial Contr.	220
100-50 India	76/8
5 Union	3-1-6
CEMENT.	
10 Bundi	14
70 Gwalior	56
250 Indian	163/12
100 Katni 1st P.	100
100 Katni 2nd P.	104
40 Katni Def.	81
100 Katni	143/12
10 Punjab P.	9-1
10 Punjab	7/10
100 Shahabad	179/8
INSURANCE.	
10 Jupiter P.	7-8
15 Jupiter	6/8
15 New India	15/8
200 Oriental	1400
19 Vulcan	6-10
ELECTRIC	
100 Ahmedabad	110
1000 Andhra Val. P.	820
1000 Andhra Val.	720
50 Bom. Tram. P.	63
50 Bom. Tram.	105
100 Tata Hydro P.	101/4
100 Tata Hydro	117/8
1000 Tata Power P.	1012/8
1000 Tata Power	417/8
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	697/8
100 Amritsar Patri P.	86/4
100 Central Provinces	71
100 Dhn. Barsahati	74/8
100 Guzrat	40
100 Mandra Bhon.	50
500 Tapti Valley	600
MINING.	
10 Central India	0/4
10 Shivrajpur	11/4
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	110
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	49
30 Tata Steel D.	287-8
75 Tata Steel	26
MISCELANEOUS.	
100 Alcock	87/8
250 Bom. Steam P.	191/4
250 Bom. Steam	175
50 Bom. Telephone	41/8
6s. Brit. B. Petrol.	2-14
135 Bom. Burma Old	336/4
50 Bom. Burma New	113
100 Bd. Bleaching	136/4
10 Scinde	7/3
5 Tata Oil Mills	79-8
per	55/4
5 p. c. 1945/55 Tax Free	93/12

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 16.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1|6 3|32.
D D 1|6 1|8.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|6 1|8 Feb.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 5/32.
Banks Selling T T 1|6 3|32 Mar.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 3/16.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/4.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 15|32 February.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 7|16. Mar.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 13|32 April.
NEW YORK B. C. RATE—
T. T. 387
Banks Selling T T 385
Banks Buying T T 379
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 652
Banks Buying D D 675
AMSTERDAM—
Banks Selling D D 64 1/8
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 137
Banks Buying 60 Days 128.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D. D. 99 5/8
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 129 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 154 3|8.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 64 1/2.
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 3.45 3/4 15th instant.
Shanghai/London 1/11 1/8 16th instant.
Japan/London 2/0 1/2 15th instant.
London/Paris 87.70 15th instant.
London/Belgium 25.00 15th instant.
London/Switzerland 17.75 15th instant.
London/Italy 66.50 15th instant.
London/Berlin 14.56 15th instant.
London/Holland 8.54 15th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet, Steady
Gold £5-19-11 13th instant; £15-19-11 15th instant.
Silver London Ready 19 1/2 13th instant; 19 5/8 15th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 5/8 13th instant; 19 13/16 15th instant.
Silver New York Ready 30 3/8 13th instant; 30 5/8 15th instant.
London Discounts 3 Months 5 3/8 per cent. 13th instant; 5 9/16 per cent. 15th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 5 1/2 per cent. 13th instant; 5 9/16 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 6 per cent
MONEY—
Call 4 1/2 per cent.
3 Mos. 5 per cent.
6 Mos. 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Feb. 15.

	£
Chartered Bank of India A. & China	11-3/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	93-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	6
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	85-1/4
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 p.c.	76-1/8
Indian Loan 5 1/2 p.c.	
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c.	39
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	50-1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	53-1/2
Indian Stock 4 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	81
Consols 2 1/2 p.c.	55-1/4
War Loan 5 p.c.	99
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	93-3/4

THE EXCELSIOR
6-30 and 10 P.M.
THE GRANDEST COLLEGE FOOTBALL STORY EVER SCREENED.
"THE SPIRIT OF NOTRE DAME"
Featuring:—
LEW AYRES.
Thrills, Drama, Romance all Rolled in One.

THE EMPIRE
6-30 and 10 P.M.
A THRILLER DE-LUXE
"THE HOUSE OF UNREST"
Featuring:—
MALCOLM KEEN, DOROTHY BOYD
A Woman on a Lonely Island. Four Men would benefit by her death. Yet she is saved by a complete stranger.

Gorgeous Star's Appealing Appearance
IN
SATI SONE
OR
CHAMPRAJ HADO
IMPERIAL FILM COMPANY'S
ALL TALKING, SINGING, DANCING DRAMA
With Miss JILLOO and JAMSEDJI in LEADING ROLE
COMING SHORTLY AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM. BOMBAY.

GLORIOUS FOURTH WEEK
GLORIOUS FOURTH WEEK
SEE and HEAR
PRABHAT'S FIRST TALKIE in MARATHI
King Of Ayodhya
with
Renowned Mrs. DURGA KHOTE
Master Musician GOVINDRAO TEMBE
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC.
GIRGAUM.
BRILLIANT CAST, ENCHANTING SONGS, SUPERB SETTINGS.
Time:—5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EXTRA SHOW on Saturday and Sunday at 2-45 p.m.

NEXT SATURDAY AT KRISHNA CINEMA MEHTA LUHAR'S

NOW SHOWING
THRILLING TALKIE LOVE-ROMANCE OF NEW THEATRES LTD. (Calcutta) IN HINDI
"TEARS OF LOVE"
OR
"MOHBAT-KE-ANSU"
PICTURE OF POWER, PASSION SPIRIT.
with
SAIGAL & AKTHARI
adopted from well-known tragedy Drama
ZAHR-E-ISHK
EXCELLENT SINGING
Daily Shows: 5-30; 8 and 10-30 p.m.
Matinee on Saturday, Sunday and Fridays at 3 p.m.
GLOBE TALKIES
(Sandhurst Road)

U. S. MILLS CONSUMPTION
Very Satisfactory

U. S. Mills consumption as per statement issued by the census Bureau amounted to 435,000 bales during the month of January. This shows an increase of 19,000 bales of over December consumption. The improvement is very satisfactory although it compares still smaller than previous January consumption figures but the trend of consumption is improving and sales of cloth are keeping above production. Thus the decrease in stocks of manufactured goods is likely to keep on the improving trend of consumption. January consumption during the past five years was as under:—

SEASON	BALES
1931-32	435,000
1930-31	454,000
1929-30	577,000
1928-29	663,000
1927-28	582,000
1926-27	605,000

N. Y. K. LINE
FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
Yasukuni Maru	12000	.....	@ 23 F.
Genoa ,,	6785	16 Feb.	19 Feb
Yamagata Maru	3807	17 Feb.	28 Feb.
Takone Maru	10 500	....	7 Mar.
Izuyo ,,	5962	27 Feb.	14 Mar
Suwa	11000		@22 Mar.
*Tokori Maru	5973	19 Mar.	2 April.
Fushimi Maru	11000	.....	@5April

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakusan Maru	10509	2 Mar.	19 Mar
Harima Maru	10510	16 Mar.	2 Apr.

FROM ORIENT TO SANFRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong.	From Kobe
Shinyo Maru	23000	8 Mar.	15 Mar.
Chichibu Maru	22000	23 Mar.	29 Mar.

Subject to alteration without notice.

Besides the above, Company operates Orient-Vancouver-Seattle, South-American West Coast and Japan-Australia Services.

Cheapest Round the World Tour Rates.

Full particulars, please apply to:—
Nippon Yussen Kaisha
Lloyds Bank Building, 270/272, Hornby Road, 'Phone No. 20279. Telegram: "YUSEN."

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JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
JI

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1932.

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

MIRA BEN ORDERED TO QUIT BOMBAY

"Peasants Raj" Propaganda?

SARDAR JAMIAT SINGH JAILED FOR SEDITIOUS SPEECH

Salt Satyagraha Arrests At Stock Exchange

"Thank you sir," was the remark made smilingly by Sardar Jamiat Singh, when he was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 or in default six months' further imprisonment by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday.

Sardar Jamiat Singh who is a prominent Congress worker and a member of the Navajuvan Bharat Sabha was arrested on January 6, last at the time of the general round up of Congress workers in the city.

ALLEGED SEDITIOUS SPEECH.

While he was detained in the Byculla Jail under the Emergency Powers Ordinance he was charged under Section 124 A, for an alleged seditious speech.

The prosecution evidence was that the accused made a speech on November 9, 1931 while presiding over a meeting held on the Chaupatty sands to protest against the Police Commissioner's order banning the session of the Navajuvan Bharat Sabha.

"PEASANTS' RAJ"

The accused in that speech advocated the establishment of a "Peasants' Raj" in place of the present regime. He also said that it would not mend matters if the present regime was replaced by the rule of Congress or Mahatma Gandhi became the Viceroy in place of Lord Willingdon. Mr. Nariman was appointed as don. Nor would it improve things the Police Commissioner or Mr. K. M. Munshi became the Governor of Bombay.

He further stated that the British power in India was based on deception and the Magistrate held that it amounted to creating contempt and hatred against the Government. The Magistrate also observed that the time and circumstances in which the speech was made ought to be taken into consideration.

DELIBERATE MISSTATEMENT

The allegation made by the accused in his speech that the Government put the Hindus against Muslims and 'vice versa' was held by the Magistrate to be a "deliberate misstatement."

The Magistrate found the accused guilty under the section and awarded the sentence mentioned above. The accused received the sentence quietly and turning to the Magistrate said "Thank you sir."

BAZAR GATE ARRESTS

Old Man Of Sixty Jailed

Two persons, one of whom was aged about 60 years, were arrested near Bazar Gate on Monday afternoon, in connection with assisting the operations of an unlawful association.

The accused were placed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Tuesday morning charged under section 17 (1) and (2) of Criminal Law Amendment Act.

The prosecution evidence showed that the accused were arranging to send volunteers to picket shops. Papers and chits were found on their person, which showed that they used to pay the volunteers.

Both the accused pleaded guilty The first accused stated that he was doing his duty peacefully.

The Magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced them to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, or in default six months' further imprisonment on the second charge and six months' rigorous imprisonment on the first charge, the sentences to run concurrently.

NOTICE TO QUIT BOMBAY

Order Served On Mira Ben

"Quit Bombay before Wednesday night" is the gist of an order served on Mira Ben (Miss Slade) by the Bombay police on Tuesday morning. Deputy Inspector Foster of the Gamdevi Police Station called at Mr. Jal Naoroji's place at Napean Sea Road where Miraben was staying and served on her the order of the Police Commissioner.

Miraben was in Bombay when Mahatma Gandhi was arrested on January 2, and since then, she has been most of the time in Bombay.

DAUGHTER OF DRAMATIST SENTENCED

For Dissuading Customers

For dissuading customers from going into Ahmedali Easali's shop, the daughter of a well-known dramatist and two other volunteers were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 each, or in default six weeks' further imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday.

The accused were arrested on Monday evening in front of Ahmedali Esali's shop by Deputy Inspector MacCarthy.

The accused in their statements pleaded not guilty and said it was their duty to picket.

Another volunteer arrested at the same place was also given like punishment.

THANA "DICTATOR" JAILED

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Feb. 15.

The ninth "Dictator" of Thana was convicted on Monday and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default three months' further imprisonment, and was placed in "B" Class.

Two Congress workers of Ghansholi were given the same term of imprisonment and fine.

Five persons were arrested on Sunday at Ghausholi and then a lathi charge was made on the procession. The arrested persons were brought to the Thana lock-up to-day.

Convictions At Vile Parle

(From Our Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE, Feb. 15.

The 'Dictator' of the Upanagar Camp was convicted on Monday under Section 17 (1) and 17 (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, and sentenced to 15 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 400, or in default three months' further imprisonment.

A lady worker, who is the wife of a well-known Congressman recently jailed, was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and placed in "B" class.

Two congressmen, who were released and re-arrested, were also sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each.

Another lady was awarded one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 75 or in default one month more.

MANUFACTURING ILLICIT SALT

"A" Ward "Dictator" And Three Others Arrested

An attempt to manufacture illicit salt in front of the Stock Exchange, Bombay on Tuesday culminated in the arrest of four persons including the "Dictator" of the "A" Ward Congress Committee.

At mildday, the "Dictator" accompanied by a batch of Congress volunteers arrived in Appolo Street with the usual utensils required for salt manufacture. They placed a segree on the road and lighted fire. In the meanwhile a posse of about 20 police constables under a police sergeant from the Phalton Road Police Station appeared on the scene and put four persons under arrest.

A small crowd surrounded the party and watched the Satyagraha. The police dispersed the spectators, and marched the arrested persons off to the police station.

PACKAGE OF HIGH EXPLOSIVE

Sensational Find In St. Peters

WHERE MUSSOLINI MET POPE

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Rome.—Sensation has been created by the discovery of a package found concealed in St. Peters on the night of 13th February containing high explosive. It is opined that it is possible that it was placed in that position on the 11th February, when Skr. Mussolini after interview with Pope passed close to the spot where it was discovered, and if so, must have lain in the Cathedral during the celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the Pope's coronation on the 12th February. —Reuter.

BEFORE BRITISH TARIFF BECOMES OPERATIVE

American Dumping Plans

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Halifax (Nova Scotia).—The American ruse to secure entry into the British markets before the tariff becomes effective on 1st March is having a remarkable reaction here. The United States' shippers have been loading vessels to full capacity, particularly from the Middle West, leaving many consignments to be shipped via Halifax, resulting in congestion in the local warehouses, because the outgoing ships are already filled to overflowing. Thus "Adriatic" which sailed yesterday carried only 2,000 barrels of Nova Scotian apples, compared with 58,000 from the United States.—Reuter's Special.

305 MILE-LONG PIPE LINE

Constructed In 10 Months In Russia

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Moscow.—Three-hundred and five mile long pipe line to be used for pumping kerosene from Armavir to Ukraine is reported to have been completed.

The line cost over two million sterling to build and was constructed in ten months, while the line between Grosny region and Tupase over twohundred miles long took three and half years to build.—Reuter.

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST FRANCHISE COMMITTEE

Youths Sentenced In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Feb. 15.

For organising demonstration with black flags on the arrival of the Indian Franchise Committee, five youths were sentenced to four months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 20. In default one month further imprisonment by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Howrah. Five others of Howrah were sentenced to various terms under the recent ordinances.

Of the four convicted for taking out a procession by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, two were let off on their offering apology, while the others were sentenced to four months rigorous imprisonment. Seven others were sentenced to various terms for distributing unauthorised leaflets and leading a procession. Six women and a youth were arrested to-day for leading a procession in Burra Bazar where most of the Hindu shops remained closed on account of hartal.—A.P.

"BIGGEST TRIAL" AT EDINBURGH

197 Crown Witnesses And 30 Counsel

SCOTTISH SILKS CO., DIDECTORS IN TROUBLE

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Nearly 30 counsel have been briefed and witnesses for Crown number 197 in biggest trial connected with Scottish business and finance for over half a century which opened before three judges at Edinburgh High Court to-day.

A five-thousand word indictment charges eight businessmen, directors and promoters of Scottish Amalgamated Silks Ltd, with defrauding the public of 4,390,000 sterling by issue of false prospectus and misappropriation of 362,000 by allotting shares under the pretext of bonafide allotment.

The Defendants are: A. Young, F. Tomlinson, J. Morison, D. Wilkie, J. Johnstone, G. S. S. Coats, S. V. Coats and G. M. Todd.

The indictment also charges Morison, Young, Todd and Wilkie with fabrication of share transfers.—Reuter's Special.

AMAZING MID-AERIAL REPAIRS

Pilot Blackmore Lands Safe At Hamilton

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Wellington. Hanging head downwards for over an hour while a passenger was clinging to cloth strap lashed to his heels and a fellow pilot was heading machine through rainstorm, air-pilot Blackmore successfully completed amazing aerial repairs.

Pilot Blackmore with his colleagues was participating in mass formation flight over New Plymouth. When attempting to land he bumped heavily, breaking the bolt of one landing wheel whereupon he opened throttle wide, shouting, "I am off to Hamilton" where the Home aerodrome is situated, carried out repairs in midair and landed at Hamilton.—Reuter.

AMERICAN DELEGATION'S OFFICES RAIDED

Sensation In Geneva

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Geneva.—Sensation has been caused here by the evidence of a raid on the offices of the American Delegation at the local hotel. Papers from the despatch-box of Mr. Hugh Gibson, the American Delegate, had been tossed about while the leather case belonging to Senator Swanson and the desk belonging to Mr. Pell, the American press officer, have also been tampered with. News of the raid which occurred on successive nights on the 2nd and 3rd February has just leaked out. No documents are missing.—Reuter's Special.

"FOR SAKE OF OUR FATHERLAND"

Hindenburg's Declaration

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Berlin.—"After serious consideration, and conscious of my responsibility for the fate of our Fatherland, I have decided to place myself at your disposal for eventual re-election". Thus reads the 85 year old President Hindenburg's declaration accepting Presidency candidature. Hindenburg's seven years' term of office expires this month, and two million people have signed a petition urging him to stand again. Roman Catholic prelates, Tradeunionists, Socialists and army veterans have announced that they will support him on the 13th March, when election is due.

Hindenburg will have a communist and a Hitlerite opponent, but the latter has divided ranks, while the chance of success of the former is considered as nil.—Reuter.

BATTLE OVER A MILLION

Sensational Case In Paris

PAUL BANCOUR AND MILLERRAND TO APPEAR

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Paris.—Over a million sterling is involved in the legal battle between two brothers and four sisters in the Appeal Court to-day. Mr. Paul Boncour, President of the League of Nations, is returning from Geneva specially to plead for the brothers, while the sisters' counsel is M. Millerrand, the former President of France. Their father Tabet died at Beirut some years ago, and under Mohammedan law, money goes to the sons alone; but the daughters who had previously lost the decision are now appealing on grounds that their father was a naturalised Frenchman and that they are entitled to their share under the French Law.—Reuter's Special.

FEDERAL FINANCE COMMITTEE

C. P. Financial Secretary Examined

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15.

The Federal Finance Committee has now entered on the third week of its deliberations and is making steady progress with its allotted task of testing and elaborating the scheme which was adumbrated in the report of the Federal Finance Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference.

So far, the Committees attention has been directed primarily to the construction of the preliminary estimate of the probable revenue and expenditure of the future Federal Government, on the basis of detailed information prepared in the Departments of the Government of India, supplemented by discussions with the officials concerned.

PROVINCIAL COMMITTEES.

Each Provincial Government also is providing a committee with full data relating to the present state of its finances and to the anticipated trend of future developments, which the Committee will supplement by personal consultation in Delhi with the representatives from the Provinces. Most of these representatives are expected to meet the Committee between 29th February and 9th March, but a beginning has been made to-day, when evidence was heard from the Financial Secretary to the Government of Central Provinces.—A. P.

COUNCIL OF STATE

Date Of Railway Budget

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15.

All the members of the Council of State have been informed that it is probable that the Railway Budget will be presented in the Council on the 25th instant, and that general discussion will take place on Saturday 27th.—A. P.

Motion For Immediate Provincial Autonomy

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15

Sir Sankaran Nair has balloted for discussion in the Council of State on the 1st March a motion urging that as far as it may be possible to introduce immediately provincial autonomy into all provinces, or at least in such provinces as are, in its opinion, fit for the same.—A.P.

ALLEGED POLICE EXCESSES IN MALABAR

Home Member Calls For Report

MADRAS, Feb. 15

It is understood that the Home Member has called for reports of statements of volunteers presented to him regarding the alleged police excesses in Malabar which formed the subject matter of a deputation to the Home Member recently.

A Nellore message says that the Sub-divisional Magistrate of Kavali sentenced three persons on February 11, in connection with picketing toddy shops to one year's rigorous imprisonment each and fines of Rs. 500, Rs. 200 and Rs. 50 respectively. Two others arrested at Buchi were sentenced to one years rigorous imprisonment each.—A. P.

WHY MIRA BEN'S CABLE WAS WITHHELD

Sir J. Crerar Quotes Telegraph Act

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16.

Slackness in the lobbies foretold a comparatively brief and uninteresting sitting today, when non-Official resolutions came up for discussion. There was some liveliness during the question hour, when Sir Joseph Bhore said that Mira Ben's cable to Mr. Tom Williams, M.P., had been held objectionable and money refunded. He was pressed by Sardar Sant Singh to disclose the contents of the cable to enable the House to judge whether the censorship was exercised rightly.

NO PUBLICITY TO CABLE.

Sir Joseph Bhore maintained that the reasons which held the cable objectionable prevented his giving it publicity through disclosing the text to the House.

Mr. Joshi: Will there be an explosion in England, if such a cable went. I thought that the Government should have no fear about any matter going to England.

Sir James Crerar: The Government must exercise its authority under the Telegraph Act, in exceptional circumstances.

Mr. Rangachariar asked whether the Government of India exercised the power of supervision over the District Magistrates in such matters.

Sir James Crerar replied that they did not interfere in the details of Administration, as the Telegraph Act vested this power in the District Magistrate.

NO INDIAN TROOPS TO CHINA.

Mr. Young replying to a question by Mr. G. P. Singh said no shipping company had been asked to keep a ship in readiness for the transportation of troops to China. No troops had been sent or were about to be sent to China from the Indian Establishment. One battalion of British Infantry which would in any case be leaving the Indian Establishment shortly, in the normal course of reliefs was being sent to China by His Majesty's Government, but this would involve no expense to the Indian Revenues.—A. P.

To Pay Tribute To Edgar Wallace

BIG CONGREGATION AT FLEET STREET CHURCH

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Peers, Generals, editors, theatrical celebrities, charwomen, newsboys, sportsmen, flower girls, typists, clerks, and policemen packed Saintbridges Church on Fleet Street to-day to pay tribute to the memory of novelist Edgar Wallace whose body is being brought to England on board the "Berengaria". So great was the crowd that queues were formed outside the church. The congregation included many whom Wallace befriended and some strange characters who might have stepped out of Wallace's one-fifty "thrillers".—Reuter's Special.

PREMIER IN NURSING HOME

Bedside Conference With Colleagues

LONDON, Feb. 15.

An important bedside Conference on foreign situation was held at a nursing home in Park Lane where Prime Minister recovering from eye operation had lengthy talks with Sir J. Simon, Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Thomas.

The other visitor to the nursing home was Lord Hailsham, Secretary for War, who is leaving for Geneva.—Reuter's Special.

HEATED DEBATE IN AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY

Over Collector's Letter And Govt. Circular

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 16.

A heated discussion took place at a meeting of the local Municipal Board held this evening over a letter from the Collector declining to give the Azamkhan's Palace for opening a museum, on the ground that "the Municipality publicly expressed sympathy with the advocates of civil disobedience or promoters of movements directed against the authority of the Government and still appears to be carrying on its administration under the dictates of the Congress."

There was another heated debate over the circular issued by the Government of Bombay embodying the opinion of the Advocate General that any motion which has no relation to the Municipal Government of the city is out of order and that it is incumbent on the President to rule such a motion out of order. The Standing Committee of the Municipality expressed its disagreement with the view of the Advocate General.

Khan Bahadur Chahewala pressed for a definite expression of view by the Municipality on this matter, but the meeting passed a resolution recording the papers.—A.P.

FREE FIGHTS WITH POLICE

General Strike In Spain

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Madrid.—Bomb throwing, fights between the police and the strikers and sprinkling roads with tacks, were the events in the attempted general strike throughout Spain. The strike, however, as generally been unsuccessful. It has been called by the National Federation of workers and is intended as a protest against the authorities deporting over 100 rebels who were implicated in the recent disturbances in Catalonia and Seville.—Reuter's Special.

M. L. C. TENDERS APOLOGY

Arrests And Convictions At Surat

SURAT, Feb. 15.

Dr. M. K. Dixit, M. L. C (Surat District) ex-President of Surat Municipality was called to-day by the Local Police authorities to explain his conduct in connection with his harbouring Dr. Sumant Mehta in his bungalow for over 48 hours, after the latter's release on parole.

Mr. Dixit apologised and promised not to allow in future any such persons to put up with him and further undertook not to assist any Congress activities. Police merely warned him and allowed him to go.

SURAT 'DICTATOR' SENTENCED

The 12th 'Dictator, Surat District and four others were arrested yesterday, while attempting to manufacture salt. They were tried by the Magistrate, Mr. Kante and the lady 'Dictator' was convicted on two charges under Section 17 (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100/-, in deafult one and a half months' further imprisonment on the first charge and one year's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200/-, in default further six months' imprisonment on the second charge, the sentences to run concurrently.

The remaining four including a young lady were convicted and sentenced under Section 17 (1) Criminal Law Amendment Act to six months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, in default one and a half months' further imprisonment each.

The 'Dictator's fine was immediately paid.—A. P.

FATAL COLLISION IN MID-AIR

Two Killed, And One Injured

LONDON, Feb. 15.

The first fatal aircrash in 1932 occurred at Leuchars, Fifeshire, to-day when two Royal Air Force machines collided in mid air, during the ordinary practice flight. Flying Officer Hicks and Aircraftsman Beattie were killed and Sub-Lieutenant Talbot was seriously injured.—Reuter.

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